

K 1941
1942

Knapp, Robert H. 9376
X SO.

December 1, 1942

TO: Mr. James Opsata
FROM: Colonel Donovan

This will confirm the appointment of Robert H. Knapp as assistant in psychological warfare under SO. He is to be classified at a grade beginning at \$3800. Please talk to Colonel Huntington about this.

William J. Donovan

Kaczmarek - 8/28/42

A. J. Kaczmarek

Lisbon

11/28/42

The Honorable
Herbert H. Gaston
Assistant Secretary
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This Office is very appreciative of the Treasury Department having appointed Alexander R. Kaczmarek as a Clerk assigned to the Legation in Lisbon, detailed to the Treasury Attaché's Office.

Mr. Kaczmarek was employed as Storekeeper Gauger for the Alcohol Tax Unit at Rare Chemicals, Inc., Flemington, New Jersey. He joined this organization as of October the 10th, 1942. This Office will take care of his salary and handle all transportation matters. His passport has been requested from the Department of State.

We appreciate the rapidity with which your Office has handled this matter and hope that within the next few days he will be ready for departure.

Bruce

W. J. Donovan
Honesborough

W. J. Donovan
Platte

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

SECRET
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OSI/dr

Nov. 20, 1942

Kazmarek
 X Treasury
 X Lisbon

September 9, 1942

The Honorable
 Herbert M. Gaston
 Assistant Secretary
 Department of the Treasury
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

This office would greatly appreciate having the Treasury Department appoint Alexander R. Kazmarek as a Clerk assigned to the Legation in Lisbon, detailed to the Treasury Attache's Office.

Mr. Kazmarek is presently employed as Store-keeper Gauger for the Alcohol Tax Unit at Kase Chemicals, Inc., Flemington, New Jersey, (Telephone - Flemington 350).

If this can be done, we will undertake to reimburse the Treasury for his salary and handle all transportation matters. His passport would have to be requested by you from the Department of State.

As the need for this man is pressing, we would appreciate your consideration of this matter as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

William A. Donovan
 Director

G.S. Plattinow
 9/7/42

Kaerstad. 8/11/42
x [initials]
x F. H. [initials]

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: Henry Field

DATE: August 28, 1942

TO: Colonel William J. Donovan

SUBJECT:

Mr. Earl Hiscock of the U. S. Coast Guard brought
Mr. Kaerstad to see Harold Coolidge and myself.
The attached story will interest you.

H.F.

14000/100 8/13
RESTRICTED

COPY

REPORT ON 48 DAYS ON A RAFT IN THE ATLANTIC

August 26, 1942

Introduction.- The following account was dictated by Kaare Kaarstad, a Norwegian Merchant Seaman, who reached New York recently. His address is c/o of K. O. Knutsen, 2 Margareta Court, Staten Island, N. Y.

We were torpedoed late in June. We had one life boat, three rafts and a small work boat which was damaged. We were altogether 31 survivors out of 44. Some were badly wounded. They were placed in motor boats. We all kept together for the first three days then the work boat made for shore with six survivors. After four days it was decided the motor boat should make for shore with the wounded and as many of the others as it could carry. Nine of us were left behind then on two rafts; five on one, and four on the other. The rafts were equipped with oars, a water keg and biscuits, and malted milk tablets. We had a sea bag with woolen pullovers and lumberjackets, rubber overalls, and rubber jackets. We all wore life preservers and rubber life-saving suits. The rafts were American-built 6' x 9' with two wells 2' x 2' and red-brown square sails which were rigged up with oars. Then there was a first aid kit containing bandages, and two cards of safety pins and a piece of oilcloth about 2' x 2'. The provisions lasted us for three weeks approximately and we had

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

the water ration of about 200 ccs. a day and from time to time we were able to catch rainwater. Twice we were able to refill the water keg completely on those occasions. We also drank as much as we could. The tablets proved to be the most valuable nourishment we had during the first three weeks. After that time we lived on what we could catch from the ocean and the rainwater. We made hooks from safety pins and attached them to about two feet of string and by using that as a jig we caught some small dolphins, which were thoroughly cleaned, especially of all the blood, and hung up for a day or two to dry in the sun. Then we were able to catch sea turtles - about 50 to 60 lbs. They usually came out during moonlight nights and by keeping still they were curious enough to come close to the raft so we were able to dive for them and grab them by the legs, and turn them over on their backs which made them absolutely helpless. We tied them to the raft until daylight and then killed them. The only tools we had were an iron pole of about 2½' long and a carpenter's chisel about ¾ inches wide. We killed them by knocking them in the head with our iron poles and then opening the lower shell by using the chisel. First, we got hold of the heart and the main veins and took the blood and drank it immediately because it coagulates so fast. After that we

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

took out the liver which also must be eaten at once because of the fact that it sours within an hour. After cleaning out the stomach, etc. we cut loose the meat in the legs and the neck and head and cut it into thin strips and hung it up to dry. The back shell is filled with a gray substance, which contains a large amount of fat. By scraping out the shell and keeping this substance in containers in the sun we were able to collect all the fat which we used for soaking the fish. This fat proved to bring the strength back to us and we probably also gained weight after we had caught turtles.

We stayed forty-eight days on the raft and lost an average of forty lbs. mainly due to lack of water. We also used to take about 200 ocs. of salt water and by drinking that fast we felt the relief from thirst. This also worked as a laxative to keep us in form during the stay on the raft. We also would swim as much as possible; this helped to keep the thirst away.

During our stay on the raft we saw two merchant ships. After sixteen days they passed us about two miles off. We feel pretty sure that we were seen from the ship but it made off without picking us up. The next one we saw after thirty days and it came as close as one mile and when they saw us they turned off and made off in full speed. They must undoubtedly have seen us because we could see everybody on deck. This is

RESTRICTED

-4-

due to an Admiralty order for ships to turn away as soon as they see anything on the ocean because of fear of submarine traps.

Our mental condition was in full order all the time so the reaction when these ships went away was more anger than despair. We kept ourselves busy by mending the rigging and by catching the food we needed.

The things we would like to have on the raft the most I mention a knife with a six inch blade and a small file and a collection of small fish hooks and jigs. About 15 fathoms of fishing lines because the fish will always be from between the surface and about 10 fathoms deep. It would also be desirable to have about 1 gallon of cod liver oil in life boats and on rafts because after about a week one will always feel a hunger for fats. It would also be desirable to have a hand net.

We were picked up after forty-eight days and brought into an Eastern port, three and one-half days after we were picked up.

There were no signs of foot cramps or foot emersion. We only got sunburned on our noses because of rubber suits with hoods. No headaches.

There were plenty of sharks around the rafts, most of the time but they did not seem to be of the man-eating kind. They never attacked us. There were no barracuda nor sting-rays.

- 5 -

RESTRICTED

The sharks never attacked us while we were swimming so we did not bother to scare them away.

On the last day out saw nine fifty to sixty foot long sperm whales which came swimming straight toward our raft. We tried to scare them away by splashing with the oars in the water but they didn't stop until they were about ten feet away. Then they stopped from five to ten minutes lying side by side in the water looking at us and blowing big fountains of water. They would easily be able to destroy the rafts so they made us very nervous. They finally turned away and swam about forty to fifty feet away where they started to play in the water. Some of them stood on their heads in the water with their tails in the air and splashing the water with their tails by wagging them back and forth. Two of the whales swimming around in big circles all of a sudden swam toward each other in a head-on collision which made them stand up almost clear out of the water. They stayed close to the raft for about an hour before they finally made off.

We also experienced three storms during the forty-eight days. One of which lasted more than forty-eight hours. There was a full gale. During that time we had to hold on to the rafts so we didn't get washed off. The breakers were big enough to tip over the rafts so we had to keep constant watch and stay on the right side against the breakers.

.. 6 -

RESTRICTED

We had blue flares for signalling during the night but they absorbed so much moisture from the air that they had to be lit by a match. The matches were kept dry by wrapping the boxes in bandages and keeping them in our pockets underneath the rubber suits.

As the conversation we had on the raft during the time. It was mainly about food. We sang. When the thirst was getting too tough we dreamed about fresh water that was used unnecessarily. I thought everybody stupid that wouldn't run for the first fresh water they could see.

We kept a twenty-four hour watch - one man on watch all the time. We tried all the time to use the easterly winds with full sails on both rafts. With the westerly winds we only kept a little flick of sail up on one raft in order to keep the rafts apart but the stream was too strong so when we finally were picked up by a Norwegian ship we were 1,050 miles off New York - about midway between New York and the Azores.

During the whole time we never saw a submarine nor did we see any planes.

- 7 -

RESTRICTED

Miscellaneous Notes and Observations.- The equipment of Norwegian rafts as listed in the International Labor Review for July, 1942 includes the following items whose usefulness is recorded by Kaare Kaarstad:

1. Sea anchor. This was useless because oil container had leaked. Anchor was no good before raft was launched. Thus condition of sea anchors should be inspected at regular intervals.

2. Regulations require "one self-igniting life-buoy light".

Calcium light i.e. self-igniting life-buoy light. Works automatically upon launching. Since their raft was launched in daylight only smoke was visible. Good to carry on raft, should NOT be used on tankers.

3. Matches were lighted and thrown into the air as distress signals.

4. Regulations require "at least 12 self-igniting red lights in watertight container".

- 8 -

RESTRICTED

Box of lights blue not red. They were so moist they had to be lighted with a match. Tried to signal first ship just after sunrise. Ship saw them but did not dare approach raft because of danger of submarine trap.

5. Regulations require: "A watertight receptacle containing at least 1 gallon of fresh water per person, with a dipper and lanyard."

They had 13-14 gallons of fresh water but no dipper and lanyard.

6. Regulations require: "An airtight container with 1 kilogramme of food per person."

They had 30 lbs. of biscuits in a sealed galvanized iron container. Two-thirds were lost during first few days by sea water.

Horlick's Malted Milk tablets: 1 doz $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. jars plain and 1 doz $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. jars chocolate flavored. Each jar contained about 120 tablets.

7. The Norwegian Marine office recommends the provision of a First Aid Kit consisting of a watertight box containing the following:

- (a) Sterile gauze, 3 packages of 1 metre.
- (b) Gauze bandage, 10 pieces 12 cm. wide with clips to fasten.
- (c) "Ideal" bandage. 4 pieces 10 cms wide, with Fasteners.

- 9 -

RESTRICTED

- (d) Thin sheet rubber, 100 x 90 cms.
- (e) Salve, 2 tubes of 50 grammes, marked "Ointment to be smeared on sores and blisters without washing them."
- (f) Grape sugar tablets, 4 boxes.

In addition to the above (with the exception of (f) which was missing were:

- (1) 2 cards of safety pins, which were converted into fishhooks.
- (2) 1 doz. rolls of peppermint flavored Dextrose-D tablets. Each roll contained 12 tablets. These were most welcome.
- (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon camphor oil. This was not useful for rubbing on the chest when cold. It was applied with hard rubbing to increase circulation.

8. 1 whistle was attached to each life preserver. This practice should be continued.

9. The life-saving suit worn by Knarstad and his associates was the "VACO", which is designed to give warmth and buoyancy in the water and weather protection when in a lifeboat or on a raft; it covers the body from head to foot, can be put on almost instantaneously and can be worn while working.

- 10 -

RESTRICTED**10. Additions Recommended**

1. Mirror for attracting attention of boats or aircraft.
2. 4 cakes of salt water soap
3. Add more Horlick's Malted Milk tablets and Dextrose-D tablets
4. 2 Knives with cork handles and lanyards.
5. 1 File
6. Fish hooks and line.
7. Hand net.
8. 1 gallon cod liver oil.
9. 1 waterproof flashlight.
10. 1 watertight matchbox and matches.

11. Dr. Jelles of Bellevue Hospital has a case record following his examination of Kaarstad and his eight associates on the two rafts.

Note: The whales encountered were hump-backs. The fish that were caught and eaten were the following kinds:

Harvestfish

Bluefish

Pompano

Rainbow Runner

Filefish or Foelfish

In reply refer to Initial
and No.

**NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON**

Kittredge 7568
x Navy
x Psych. Warfare
x Directives
Jee

August 5, 1942.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I acknowledge with thanks your letter of August 4th. I shall follow your recommendation and advise Lt. Comdr. Kittredge to get in touch with Mr. Whitney Shepardsen in the OSS office in London.

I appreciate your explanation as to directives and fully understand the impossibility of furnishing them at this moment.

Very sincerely yours,

W. H. Tuck

W. H. Tuck,
Lt. Comdr. U.S.N.R.

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Office of Strategic Services,
Washington, D. C.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

August 4, 1942

Lieutenant Commander W. H. Tuck
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Commander Tuck:

In reply to your memorandum of July 7 requesting advice from the Director of the Office of Strategic Services as to the reply to be sent to Lieutenant Commander T. M. Kittredge on the Staff of Admiral Stark in London, in regard to Lieutenant Commander Kittredge's query on psychological warfare, I recommend that you suggest to Lieutenant Commander Kittredge that he get in touch with Mr. Whitney Shephardson in the OSS office in London.

At present, it is not possible to furnish Lieutenant Commander Kittredge with a statement regarding Directives, as requested in the excerpt from his letter included in your memorandum, as the reorganized Psychological Warfare Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which is the proper authority in the matter, has taken up its duties too recently.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Kittredge 7500
X Navy
X P W
X Director

July 22, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR EDMOND TAYLOR:

Will you prepare the answer
to this letter?

W. J. D.

Op-16-F-12

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

J. L. H. 75-68

hazy
P.W.

July 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR The Director

SUBJECT: Letter received from Lt. Comdr. T. M. Kittredge, on the Staff of Admiral Stark--London.

1. Lt. Comdr. Kittredge wrote in a letter dated July 1st, as follows:

"I am still in the exploratory phase of my own activities. I have been designated as the member of the Intelligence Section here responsible for maintaining liaison with Political Warfare Agencies and with the United Nations forces and governments, other than those of Britain, which can be a large assignment and has already proved so--in relation to the Free French particularly, as concerns arrangements in the Pacific--New Caledonia and all that."

"If you are in touch with the office in ONI which works with Col. Donovan (O.S.S.) in political warfare matters--including propaganda to enemy and enemy occupied countries. I would appreciate having a statement of the present position so far as (a) directives: (b) Naval aspects of the program are concerned. Those could be addressed to Admiral Stark--Commander U.S. Naval Forces in Europe--for the Intelligence Section."

(ONI)
Davis

The undersigned would appreciate the advice of the Director as to any reply that may be sent to Commander Kittredge and the appropriateness of so doing.

Respectfully,

/s/ J. M. Luc.

- (1) He can get a lead from the office in London--Mr. Shephardson--
(2) Wohldaff might also be something

1942

COPY

1. H. H. H.

Kelley 7540

XUa A Dpt. Proc. Div.

Sill
cc: Mr. Langer
WCM-gvvp-1509-1.AG 201-Kelley, Wilfrid D.
(7-22-42)OD

1st Ind.

War Department, A.G.O., August 17, 1942. To: Director, Office of
Strategic Services, Washington, D.C.

The request contained in the basic communication is not favorably considered in view of the fact that Second Lt. Wilfrid D. Kelley, 01101077, CE, is now assigned to an Aviation Engineer Regiment scheduled for early movement overseas and a suitable immediate replacement for him is not available.

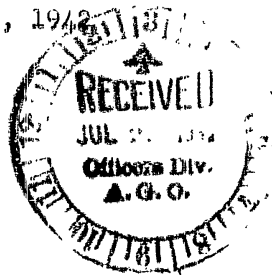
W.C. McMillan
Adjutant General.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

July 22, 1942

Brigadier General James A. Ullo
The Adjutant General
War Department
Washington, D.C.



Dear General Ullo:

Wilfrid D. Kelley, Lieutenant in the United States Army Engineer Corps stationed at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, is a professional geographer by training, who would be extremely useful in the Geography Division of this office. May I request that he be assigned to duty here.

Lieutenant Kelley holds a Bachelor's degree in Geography from the University of Illinois, and a graduate degree of Master of Science in Geography at the University of Illinois in 1940. He taught Geography both there and at the University of Illinois State Teachers College at Carbondale as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Geography at the University of Wisconsin from 1941 to 1942, but

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General Ullo

- 2 -

July 22, 1942

In the summer of 1941 he enlisted in the Army. On June 24, 1942, he completed the work at the Officer Candidate School for Engineers at Fort Belvoir and was then assigned to the special course in mechanical equipment.

In the preparation of reports for the Joint Chiefs of Staff it would be of great advantage to our civilian workers in the Geography Division to have working with them an Army officer who also had had training in geography.

It is therefore very respectfully requested that Lieutenant William D. Kelley be detached from his present duty and assigned to the Office of Strategic Services.

Sincerely,

William D. Donovan
 William D. Donovan
 Director

40 AGO

JUL 23 1942

Received 1/11

Knickerbocker 7/28/42
X C. D. Barrett
X W. A. Baggett
X L. A. Brown

July 27, 1942

Major General Allen W. Gullion
The Provost Marshal General
War Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Gullion:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 24th
on the subject of Mrs. Agnes Knickerbocker. I am
most appreciative of your prompt action and coopera-
tion in this case.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

WAR DEPARTMENT
SERVICES OF SUPPLY
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
WASHINGTON

Knickerbocker 7519
x Correspondent
x Comd Dept
x London

JUL 24 1942

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Director of Strategic Services,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I have your letter of July 20, 1942 requesting that the investigation of Mrs. Agnes Knickerbocker, newspaper correspondent, be expedited.

The Investigations Division, Office of the Provost Marshal General, is conducting the investigation of Mrs. Agnes Knickerbocker with expeditious treatment. This office upon receipt of your letter immediately checked all the records available in Washington, D. C. and the result of this check together with the field check of Mrs. Knickerbocker will be forwarded to the Planning and Liaison Branch, Bureau of Public Relations for consideration in issuing the necessary credentials to Mrs. Knickerbocker.

We are quite busy, as you suggest, in connection with investigations; however, the Investigations Division is so organized as to permit the expeditious handling of special cases.

I am delighted to be able to extend to you the cooperation of my office.

W. G. Gillion
Walter W. Gillion,
Major General, U.S.A.
The Provost Marshal General

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

July 20, 1942

General Allen W. Gullion
The Provost Marshall General
War Department
Washington, D.C.

My dear General Gullion:

I know how busy your people are in connection with investigations. However since I feel under some obligation in this particular matter, it would be a great favor if investigation in connection with the following could be completed as soon as possible.

Mrs. Agnes Knickerbocker, wife of H.R. Knickerbocker, has applied for permission to go to London as an accredited correspondent of the Nashville Tennessean (under the same ownership as the Chicago Sun). I understand that the British are anxious to have her go and have approved her appointment.

Knickerbocker, Mrs. Agnes
X Arrangements made
X London, N.Y.
1 "Via" H. G. G.

General Gullion

- 2 -

July 20, 1942

She has collaborated over a period of years in the work of her husband and from all reports I have seen she is an excellent choice for the particular assignment now desired. I have been told that General Surles referred it to you for routine investigation before she can be given military approval. If there is anything you can do to help it along I should be most appreciative.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Kamarek 7/8/42
X H. H. H.

July 8, 1942

✓
Mr. A. M. Kamarek
Office of the Secretary
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kamarek:

I have your letter of July 7 and congratulate you upon your taking up active duty as Field Artillery Officer. There is certainly nothing more important.

I also want to thank you for the assistance which you have given us and to say that we shall certainly be happy to continue the same cordial relations with your successor, Mr. Harold Heilich.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

July 7, 1942

Dear Sir:

Having been called into active duty as a field artillery officer in the army, I am, therefore, leaving the Treasury. I want to thank you for having given me so much assistance in the past and I thoroughly appreciate your kindness in helping me.

Mr. Harold Hofflich, formerly of the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury, is taking over my duties for the Secretary. I hope that you will continue to give him the same cordial cooperation you extended to me.

Sincerely yours,

A. M. Kanarok,
Office of the Secretary

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Director of Strategic Services,
Office of Strategic Services,
Old National Institute of Health Bldg.,
25th and E Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.



12/10/49

Mr. Murphy:

Attached is a letter to
the Honorable Karl E. Mundt concerning
Lt. Lawrence Godfrey Kibler.

Blue and white copies are
for Colonel Donovan's files, and the
complete file is attached.

James H. Opeata
Director of Personnel



*Letter to Mr. Mundt
7223
agent*

December 30, 1948

The Honorable
Karl E. Mundt's
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Mundt:

With regard to your inquiry concerning Lt. Godfrey Lawrence Kibler, an employee of this office who is now in military service, attached is a photostatic copy of the Comptroller General's decision regarding the disposition of the claim.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan.

Attachment

JBO:RATA:jma

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM RECEIVED DATE: December 5, 1942

To: Mr. Opsata

From: Mr. Murphy *JP*

SUBJECT:

DEC 5 3 30 PM '42
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL
OFFICE OF
STRATEGIC SERVICES

Representative Karl E. Mundt's office phoned this morning regarding Lt. Godfrey Lawrence Kibler. They requested a copy of the Comptroller General's decision in Lt. Kibler's case. Our file on this subject is attached, and will you please prepare the proper letter to Representative Mundt.

Kibler Godfrey S. 4523
X Voucher
X Payment

November 25, 1942

Honorable Chan Gurney
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Gurney:

This is in reply to your inquiry of
November 19, 1942, concerning status of the claim
of Lt. Godfrey Lawrence Kibler.

I have informed Lt. Kibler that the
only recourse at present is for him to renew his
claim with the General Accounting Office.

Attached is a copy of the Comptroller
General's decision in this case. I believe you
will find that it contains all of the pertinent
facts.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Attachment

JBopata/esh



COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

DATE: November 21, 1942

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Openta

FROM: Mr. Murphy

SUBJECT:

Will you please prepare the proper reply for Colonel
Donovan's signature

CARTER GLASS, VA., CHAIRMAN
 HERBERT M. MCKELLAM, TENN.
 CARL HAYSEN, ARIZ.
 SUMNER THOMAS, CALIF.
 MILLARD E. TYDINGS, MD.
 RICHARD W. RUSSELL, GA.
 PAT MCCARRAN, ILL.
 JOHN H. OVERTON, ILL.
 JOHN H. BARKER, ALA.
 JOSEPH C. BARNETT, WYO.
 HARRY S. TRUMAN, MO.
 THOMAS FRANCIS GREEN, N.J.
 FRANCIS MALONEY, CALIF.
 DENNIS CHAVEZ, N. MEX.
 JAMES M. HUGHES, N. Y.
 WALLACE H. CRAY, MISS.
 BURNETT D. MAYBANK, S.C.
 EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK
 JOHN W. B. SMITH, ASST. CLERK

United States Senate
 COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Kibben - Godfrey L. 7223
** Voucher*
** Payment*

November 19, 1942

Colonel William C. Donovan
 Director, Office of Strategic Services
 26th and M Streets, N. W.
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Donovan:

I would appreciate it if you could furnish me with the status of the claim of First Lieutenant Godfrey, Lawrence, later, Officers Replacement Pool, Lowry Field, Colorado, about which he wrote you under date of November 9.

Very truly yours,

John W. B. Smith
 John W. B. Smith

CO-2

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. P.

From: Mr. P.

Subject:

William J. Donovan 87223
 X Voucher
 X Payment

November 17, 1942

Lieutenant Godfrey L. Kibler
 Officers Replacement Pool
 Lowry Field, Colorado

Dear Lieutenant Kibler:

I have your letter of November 9th and have discussed the situation with J. L. Barnes, Mr. Opert, and Colonel Euston. I have also read the previous correspondence, including the ruling of the Controller General.

I am advised that it would be impossible to follow your suggestion of reimbursing you from unvouchered funds. The use of such funds in that manner is prohibited by law.

I regret that this is the case, because I believe that you should be reimbursed in some manner. I can only suggest that you renege your claim with the Central Accounting Office, and, of course, we will be glad to act in any way possible. It was certainly our intention when you were employed to have you remain in the Washington Office for a period before actually transferring your headquarters to San Francisco. It was also a fact that the inception of December 7th caused a change in plans and necessitated your going at that time. It was our intention to provide you with your transportation and per diem from Washington to San Francisco.

I can only say that I regret the injustice that you have suffered, but that it is impossible for me to comply with your request.

Yours very truly,

William J. Donovan
 Director

Mr. Murphy —

4/17/42

With regard to this letter & Kibbi — as
you can see from attached reply made by
Baxham there sent a thin to do. Kibbi made
to Baxham, Baines, & Mrs. Lefan writing
to Carl, Baines.

Will you return attached correspondence
to Mrs. O'Donnell.

Thank

Best

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: RECEIVED
NOV 13 1 33 PM '42
EXECUTIVE OFFICE

TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT:

Mr. Oprata

*Can we do
something about
this?*

RM
*Answer
is still no.
LSS*

Tubler, Godfrey L. 7223
 x Voucher
 x Payment

Officers' Replacement Pool,
 Lowry Airfield,
 Denver, Colorado.
 November 9, 1942.

Colonel William O. Donovan,
 Director, Office of Strategic Services,
 25th and E Streets, N. W.,
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Donovan:

A situation which originated in the former Office of Coordinator of Information and is causing me considerable worry and possible financial embarrassment, needs, I think, to be brought to your attention. Your kindness in reviewing the case will be greatly appreciated and I shall be more than grateful for your assisting me to realize the payment of the claim - a claim which can be construed only as just and legitimate.

The case began in early December 1941. Your Office was seeking a person to assist in opening an office in San Francisco. Mr. James B. Opsata, Personnel Officer in your former Office, knowing that I had been Administrative Clerk at San Francisco's Golden Gate International Expositions' Federal Indian Exhibits, from October 1938 to November 1940, and had learned San Francisco's business houses as well as government procedure, contacted me regarding the position.

I was interviewed by Mr. Opsata, Mr. C. W. Barnes, Budget and Fiscal Officer, Dr. A. Rex Johnson, Acting Executive Officer, and Mr. Nelson Poynter, formerly of your Office. The position tendered me was that of Junior Administrative Assistant at \$2600 per annum - only \$400 more than I was receiving in the Department of the Interior, Indian Arts and Crafts Board. I had served approximately fifteen years in the U. S. Indian Service and I was not anxious to resign that position for one involving the work and risk of that offered me at a salary only \$400 higher. I asked that the position be classified as Senior Administrative Assistant at \$3200, but was informed by the above named officials that your Office could not pay that. On January 8, however, such a position was created and filled by a man younger and less experienced than I was, and was subsequently dismissed because of inefficiency.

Colonel William O. Donovanpage 2

Several discussions of the work and its possibilities followed, and finally, upon my being assured that transportation to San Francisco would be paid by the Government and that a per diem of thirty days would be paid me, I accepted the position. I was instructed to leave Washington, D. C., by plane on December 9. The Pearl Harbor incident, however, caused your Office to send me by plane the evening of December 8.

This transfer necessitated my packing quickly and storing my personal effects and automobile. That expense plus the storage and incidentals of the next seven months intervening before I returned to Washington to reclaim my property consumed the entire increase in salary that I had received.

The next phase of this unfair situation presented itself when my expense account and travel voucher were submitted. After auditing the accounts, the General Accounting Office disallowed them because I had been transferred from one Government Office to another. That account was in the sum of \$117.70 and in addition to it, there has been deducted from a subsequent expense account, the sum of \$159.34 to cover transportation secured on December 8, for my airplane passage from Washington, D. C., to San Francisco. The total of the two accounts is \$277.04.

It is completely clear that in this case my transfer from the Interior Department, Indian Arts and Crafts Board, to the Coordinator of Information Office was not done at my request. It is equally clear that the transfer was not effected for my (the employee's) good. The transfer was effected for the good of the Government Service. Had it been for my good, travel would have been at a later date and by automobile.

Also, it is clear that the position was accepted by me only after I had been promised by officials of the Coordinator of Information Office that my transportation and per diem for thirty days would be paid me. Furthermore, the Coordinator of Information Office was a Defense Agency and as such should be allowed to pay transportation and per diem as does the Army or Navy when an employee is ordered to active duty.

Colonel William O. Donovanpage 3

I am sure you will concur that this claim is just and one that should be settled in favor of the employee. I respectfully ask you, therefore, please to authorize payment to me in the sum of \$277.04 from the unvouchered funds available to your Office. It is my understanding that from the President's Emergency Funds, your Office has allotted a stipulated amount for use in unusual situations, the accounting of which is left to the discretion and integrity of the Director of the Bureau. I am sure you will agree this is a justifiable request and obligation, particularly since the agreement was concurred in by three executives of your Office.

Upon the reorganization of your Office in June, I was transferred to the Office of War Information, Overseas Branch in San Francisco. In September, however, I offered my services to the Army wherein I held an Inactive Reserve Commission formerly in the Military Intelligence Division. I was accepted and ordered to active duty at Lowry Field October 29. I do not know how long I shall be at this Post, but I beg of you that you let me have a favorable reply at your convenience.

With sincere appreciation of your attention to this request, I am

Very truly yours,

Godfrey Lawrence Kibler
 Godfrey Lawrence Kibler,
 First Lieutenant, Air Corps,
 Officers Replacement Pool,
 Lowry Field, Colorado.

Kibler 72-3
 x Voucher
 x Payment

October 9, 1942

Mr. Godfrey Lawrence Kibler
 Sr. Administrative Assistant
 Office of War Information
 111 Sutter Street
 San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Kibler:

This is in reply to your letter of September 21, 1942, in which you explained the situation regarding the payment of your travel expenses to San Francisco last December.

I have discussed this matter with Mr. Cecil W. Barnes, Chief, Budget and Finance Division, and Mr. James B. Opsata, Director of Personnel. Both of these men have given me the full story concerning the disallowance made by the General Accounting Office of your claim for reimbursement of travel and per diem expenses. In addition, this office appealed to the Comptroller General for a decision in this matter, which decision was handed down on July 1, 1942. I am attaching a copy of this ruling for your information.

With regard to the thought expressed in your letter that the expenses in question be paid out of K and L funds, I am obliged to state that the use of such funds in the manner suggested, is not permitted by law.

I have given extended thought to what we might do regarding your case, feeling that it is unfair to have you obligated to absorb expenses occasioned by the sudden coming of war emergency conditions. The only step that seems to offer a solution is for us to outline to the Bureau of the Budget the circumstances surrounding your situation, and see whether, in a subsequent allotment of funds to this office, means can be provided lawfully to reimburse you. This may sound like a forlorn hope, but I know of no other way in which we can handle the matter. You may be sure that we will do our best to get the situation cleared up.

Very truly yours,

G. Edward Buxton,
 Assistant Director.

Attachment

Kimbel 7134
X London

August 13 1942

MEMORANDUM FROM: William J. Donovan

FOR: Mr. William A. Kimbel, Liaison Officer

SUBJECT: Information in England

On the basis of your experience as former Assistant Military Attache at the American Embassy in London, and as a former Intelligence Officer, I instruct you to proceed to England for the following purposes:

You are to obtain such information as may promote the fulfillment of your duties as Liaison Officer for the Office of Strategic Services.

Your travel orders from Washington to London and return have been provided for separately. Any travel in England which may be essential to the fulfillment of these orders is hereby authorized.

On arrival in London you are to report to the directing head of the London office of the Office of Strategic Services.

Director
Office of Strategic Services

F. A. KETTANEH
 VANDENKIEFER Bldg.
 NEW YORK

Chrysler Building
 New York, N. Y.
 May 29, 1942

John Foster, Esq.
 British Embassy
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Foster:

I have just had an interesting conversation with friends who have come in from Istanbul and I thought that some of the information given might be of interest to our people.

SITUATION IN GERMANY:

A Swiss consul who was serving in Germany and who saw Dr. Grobba at the Wilhelmstrasse on April 5 reports that the food situation inside Germany is much worse than people know. He specifically mentions that potatoes and beer in Munich are practically unobtainable, that German morale is very low and that all the high military and Prussian officials with whom he has talked, and who are anti-Nazi, say that only the Japanese victories bolstered up German morale after the terrible winter just finished. Germans no longer believe the figures and statistics that Hitler gives them. The number of German soldiers who died as a result of the intense cold in Russia is very high and certainly much higher than most people estimate. These German officials say openly that Germany does not have the power to make a general offensive all along the Russian front but that it will certainly try to break through by massing forces at one or two specific points. They realize that unless they break through the Russian lines this summer, the game is up by winter. This Swiss diplomat has not hesitated to compare the situation in Germany today to what it was in the spring of 1918 just before the big German offensive then. Of Rostok he says that out of the seven spires which could previously have been seen miles away from the city, only one remains standing.

VON PAPPEN: Turkish sources who are very close to my friend and who are very close to Von Pappen too say that Von Pappen is convinced that Hitler will be through by autumn and that a military coup will put the army in power. Von Pappen is playing his cards rather cleverly so as to become the man whom the army will put in charge of Germany and he is very sanguine that he will be the head of the Reich before next winter. The man who gave me this report left Istanbul on April 17.

In case you think the above information sufficiently important, it might be worthwhile sending it over.

John Foster, Esq.
May 29, 1943
page two

PROPAGANDA IN THIS COUNTRY:

I believe that, within the next few days, Tawfik Husaidi will become Minister of Foreign Affairs in Iraq. He, as well as the prime minister, Nouri Pasha, would not be adverse to sending to this country, at the expense of the Iraqi Legation, Mrs. Badia Afiam, who now works at the Ministry of Education, to act as press and propaganda attache here. She speaks fluent English, French and Arabic, is a socialist by conviction and violently pro-British. She is an excellent speaker and can be relied upon to carry her audience along with her. Coming from the Near and Middle East and being known there as an ardent exponent of British-Arab collaboration, I think that she could be advantageously used here for combating the insidious anti-British propaganda put out by the isolationists by being routed to speak to women's clubs, Rotary, Kiwanis, and other clubs. She could also prove very useful to Colonel Donovan's office, who could use her for Arabic radio transmissions on short wave to the Near and Middle East. Ali Jawdat bay al Ayoubi, new Iraqi Minister, is, I believe, in favor of this move and will no doubt broach the subject at some future meeting at the Embassy. I am, therefore, giving you advance notice of what is in the air and I believe that such a move would be constructive.

I hope to send you next week some important letters to be transmitted through the usual channels.

Sincerely yours,

Wentworth



Kirk. 6974

COPY

U.S.S. BROOKLYN

At Sea
May 8, 1942

Dear Bill:

Just a line to tell you that the Navy Radio Press has, since May 3rd, been sending the text of an official communique to ships at sea. This is most helpful to all hands, and I thought you would be interested to know of it!

I have been reading on the journey the new book in geo-politics by Spykeman of Yale: "America's Strategy in World Politics." Of course, you know it and I feel sure agree with me as to its great merit. I've told OBI to get all officers concerned with Latin America to become familiar with it.

It was grand to see you in N.Y. and I hope you are back on duty once more.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Cdr. Alan Kirk

N.S.B. 6592

U. S. S. BROOKLYN

at Sea

May 8, 1942.

Dear Bill:

Just a line to tell you that the Navy Radio Press has, since May 3^d, been sending the text of an official communiqué to ships at sea. This is most helpful to all hands, & I thought you would be interested to know of it!

I have been reading in the journey the new book on geo-politics by Spengler of Yale: "America's Strategy in World Politics." Of course you know it, & I feel sure agree with me as to its great merit. I've told ONI to get all officers concerned with inter American to become familiar with it.

It was good to see you in N.Y. & I hope you are back on duty once more.

With best wishes,
Sincerely yours
Alan Kirk

Karlow 5888
X Navy
X Commission

May 13, 1942

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am forwarding herewith the necessary application papers of Serge Peter Karlow, of 201 West 54th Street, New York City, for commission as Ensign D-V(S), AD, USNR.

Mr. Karlow has been employed with this office since about September 1, 1941. I have had occasion to observe his work, and I am glad to recommend him as a young man of real intelligence and character. He has done most valuable work for the Government during the time he has been employed as a specialist in Oral Intelligence work. Because of his special competence in foreign languages, and by reason of his training and experience, it is felt that he is

-2-

qualified to be commissioned in the Naval Reserve.

It is respectfully requested that if and when Mr. Karlov is commissioned, he be assigned to this office for special duty.

Yours very truly,

William J. Donovan

JWD-LH

Karlova 5838
X Navy
X Commission

April 27, 1942

Commander Edward Hayes
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ed:

This will introduce Mr. Peter
Karlova who is employed in the Oral Intelligence
work of this office.

He is a graduate of Swarthmore
College with a B. A. degree cum laude. He
is skilled in German and French languages
and by reason of his education and special
experience has become and is now of great
value to this organization.

We now have in mind a special
assignment which we would like to have him
undertake, and in connection with that assign-
ment, it would be most helpful if he could
be commissioned in the Navy and assigned here
for duty.

I should greatly appreciate any
consideration you may give this. Of course,
we will be pleased to make any formal request
or furnish any other information which may
be required.

Sincerely,

J. H. Murray

A 588 (172) 5421

March 29, 1942

Dear Colonel Donovan

I have been asked to return as soon as possible to London to report on the situation and especially in connection with South America. As a bomber leaves tomorrow we are taking this first opportunity to get going. I am sorry not to have come to see you before leaving and to thank you personally for all your help and encouragement. I have been much impressed over here by the determination to create a really effective S.O. organization and by the extremely friendly way all your staff has offered and welcomed cooperation.

I do sincerely hope that the directives which you showed us in Washington will be signed by the time you receive this, and that we shall be going full steam ahead together in all S.O. activities. Soon you must visit us again in London. Meanwhile thank you very much indeed.

With the very kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

P.S. I wonder if Major Barstow has any good about China?

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
VD 011.111 Kerch, Tore

March 14, 1948

My dear Colonel Donovan:

I have received your letter dated March 10 expressing your interest in the case of Mr. Tore Kerch, who desires to return to the United States from Sweden.

The files of the Department show that following a cabled inquiry from the American Legation at Stockholm, that office was notified by cablegram on March 8 that arrangements had been made with the Department of Justice for the admission of Mr. Kerch on the basis of a reentry permit which was issued last October but which did not reach Mr. Kerch owing to the irregularities of mail service. It is presumed that Mr. Kerch has been able to sail about March 10 as planned.

Sincerely yours,

A. M. Warren

A. M. Warren
Chief, Visa Division

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Twenty-fifth and E Streets, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.



C
O
P
Y

March 10, 1942

Mr. Avra Warren
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Warren:

We are interested in the case of Mr. Thor Korch, a Swedish subject and would greatly appreciate it if you could give particular consideration to that case. This individual has been in Stockholm since last October, after having previously been in this country. Korch and his wife now wish to return to the United States, and have applied to the United States Consul in Stockholm for visas. We are informed that the Consul has wired to the Department of State after having given favorable consideration to the applicant. Mrs. Korch is of United States origin, but, of course, has Swedish citizenship by reason of her marriage.

I believe that this case falls within those special categories recently discussed by you with Mr. Kimbel. As the early return of these individuals is of importance to us, I therefore ask for your particular favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Koroh -

4763

X Visa

X Swedish

X 2/22

March 10, 1942

Mr. Averr Warren
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Warren:

We are interested in the case of Mr. Thor Koroh, a Swedish subject and would greatly appreciate it if you could give particular consideration to that case. This individual has been in Stockholm since last October, after having previously been in this country. Koroh and his wife now wish to return to the United States, and have applied to the United States Consul in Stockholm for visas. We are informed that the Consul has wired to the Department of State after having given favorable consideration to the applicant. Mrs. Koroh is of United States origin, but, of course, has Swedish citizenship

-2-

by reason of her marriage.

I believe that this case falls within those special categories recently discussed by you with Mr. Kimbel. As the early return of these individuals is of importance to us I, therefore, ask for your particular favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Kellogg, E. Ray 4292 a
~~* Navy Dept~~
~~* Promotion~~

HEADQUARTERS 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION
 In the Field

23 November 1942

SUBJECT: Commendation of Lieutenant Ray Kellogg, U.S.
 Naval Reserve.

To: Whom it May Concern.

1. Lieutenant Kellogg, U.S.N.R., has been under my close observation as an official photographer of the 1st Infantry Division since about October 18, 1942. His conduct in that capacity has been most exemplary.

2. In his official capacity as a photographer with the 1st Infantry Division, he cooperated in every way possible. He did not hesitate to expose himself to all the dangers incurred by the assault units of this Division. With his photographic equipment he accompanied the first assault units of the 18th Infantry in the initial assault on Arzew beach, while such units were exposed to enemy fire. In later actions of this Division, he accompanied the forward combat elements and set an example of fearlessness and devotion to duty, to all of the soldiers with whom he was in contact. He asked no favors in the way of transportation, rations, or other necessities which were entirely conspicuous by their absence with the forward elements.

3. I personally observed Lt. Kellogg under all sorts of conditions and take great pleasure in commending him for commonsense, for being unusually tactful, and for personal courage in the performance of his duties.

/s/ TERRY ALLEN
 Major General, U.S. Army
 Commanding.

C-O-P-I-E-D

ar

cc General Donovan: For information & files.
 Comdr. Ford
 Personal File
 Official File

Kellogg 4292 a
Library
X1 Administration

March 20, 1942

Honorable Frank Knox
Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Frank:

Thanks for your note. The
joke's on me and I owe you a good
dinner.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

JW:JMJ

Kellogg 4292 a
Navy
Promotion

March 19, 1942

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Frank:

Ensign Edgar Roy Kellogg, U. S. Naval Reserve D-V(E), is on duty in this office attached to the Photographic Presentation Division. Ensign Kellogg has been made head of the Special Photographic Effects Department. In addition to his being head of this department, he is required to make field expeditions as the commanding officer of a photographic camera crew. He is performing this duty in an outstanding manner.

I should greatly appreciate it if you would consider a promotion for Ensign Kellogg to the

-2-

rank of Lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. Naval Reserve, and I am glad to endorse him for such a promotion.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

1. Spencer is the author

Kellogg 4292a
X Navy
X Promotion

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1942

My dear Bill:

I am returning herewith a letter addressed to me which I am satisfied you never dictated. The author even goes to the length of providing a space on the letter for me to write my name.

I suggest the letter come back with a request for consideration of the subject matter and let it go at that.

Don't get the impression from what I have said above that I am impatient. I am merely amused and I am sure you will get a chuckle out of it yourself.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D. C.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 13, 1942

Honorable Frank Knox
Secretary of the Navy
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Ensign Edgar Ray Kellogg, U. S. Naval Reserve, D-V(S), is on duty in this office attached to the Photographic Presentation Division. Ensign Kellogg has been made head of the Special Photographic Effects Department. In addition to his being head of this department, he is required to make field expeditions as the commanding officer of a photographic camera crew. He is performing this duty in an outstanding ~~in a satisfactory~~ manner. It will be very much in the public interest if Ensign Kellogg were advanced in grade to the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade), U. S. Naval Reserve, and I hereby nominate him for such advancement in accordance with the provisions of Public Law No. 188-77th Congress.

It is requested that this nomination be approved and forwarded to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for action.

Respectfully,

William J. Donovan

Approved: _____

Secretary of the Navy

001/erk

20 February 1942

From: The Coordinator of Information.
 To: The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.
 Via: The Chief of Naval Operations.
 Subject: Ens. Edgar Ray Kellogg, D-V(S), USNR.
 Flight Status--request for.
 Reference: (a) SecNav ltr, QMSO, undated.
 Enclosure: (A) Copy of reference (a).

1. It is respectfully requested that Ensign Edgar Ray Kellogg be placed in a flight status from 1 March 1942 to approximately 1 June 1942. During that period he will be part of a unit operating in Honolulu pursuant to the undated letter from the Secretary of the Navy, received in this office about 8 January 1942, which is enclosure (A).

2. Ensign Kellogg's chief duties during the above-mentioned period will be to make aerial photographs and to act as aerial observer.

William J. Donovan

Publications
~~HOURLY~~ 3241

Kahn

December 13, 1941

Mr. Albert E. Kahn
The Hour
100 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Kahn:

Thank you very much for your letter. I wish you would discuss the matter with Mr. Sherwood. As I explained to you, our jurisdiction does not attend to 5th column activities in this country. That is a matter for F.B.I. We deal only with the foreign situation, but I suggest you talk over the matter with Bob Sherwood.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

The Hour



December 8, 1941

100 E. 42nd St., New York
MURRAY HILL 5-0688-9

Board

Editor

Albert E. Kahn

Editorial Consultants

Prof. F. L. Schuman

Leland Stowe

Stendrik van Loon

Wythe Williams

Colonel William J. Donovan
1847 30th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

In the present emergency, I would like to place at your disposal my services and those of my organization. For two years we have been collecting material on Fifth Column groups and individuals in this country, and this material may now have a particular value. If there is any way in which I can be of assistance to you, please be sure to let me know.

Sincerely,


Albert E. Kahn

AK:gr

ROBERT S. ALLEN
1826 Twenty-Eighth Street

THE DAILY
WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DREW PEARSON
2820 Dumbarton Avenue

File

*Don't
x Allen*

September 3, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel:

If you haven't seen the attached, you may
find some very interesting information of value
to you.

What's this story I hear about your taking
over national morale? anything to it?

Best regards.

Sincerely,

RA

Robert S. Allen

WJA/s
Enclosure

*11-11-41
#11-11-41*

*All old issues sent to
Munich 10/18/41 cc*

~~V. J. [unclear]~~
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date:

To:

From:

Subject:

Dr. [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

✓ No 76 83 3nd
[unclear]



The Hour

Free

100 E. 42nd St., New York
Murray Hill 5-0600:0

August 20, 1941

Board

Editor

Albert E. Kahn

Editorial Consultants

Prof. F. L. Schuman

Leland Stowe

Hendrik van Loon

Wythe Williams

Colonel William J. Donovan
1847 - 30th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

Robert Allen has suggested that you might be interested in regularly receiving The Hour at your home address. Accordingly we are placing your name on our courtesy mailing list. I am enclosing the two most recent issues of our publication.

ACK: rh
enc

Sincerely,

Albert E. Kahn
Albert E. Kahn

The Hour

July 20, 1941

100 E. 42nd St., New York
Murray Hill 5 0688 9

Board

Editor

Albert E. Kahn

Editorial Consultants

Prof. F. L. Schuman
Leland Brown
Hendrik van Loon
Walter Williams

Mr. William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Defense Information
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Donovan:

It has been suggested to me that you might like to regularly receive our publication The Hour, which is devoted to exposing Fifth Column activities in this country. Accordingly, I have placed your name on our courtesy mailing list.

I am enclosing the most recent issue of The Hour, as well as a brochure which briefly summarizes our activities to date.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Kahn
Albert E. Kahn

ACK:EP
and.


Kane 2629

December 21, 1941

Memorandum for Colonel Donovan:

Lieutenant Lyle Kane, U.S.N.R., Tax Assessor
Los Angeles County, is the best man on Japanese
infiltration into California that we have on the
Coast.

J.F.

Kangas 2484
 & Com. 126116


COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: George Clark
TO: Mr. James Murphy
SUBJECT: Mr. George Karger

DATE: December 22nd, 1941

Mr. Ladd of the F.B.I. told Duane Wilson that there was nothing the F.B.I. could do to obtain permission for Karger to take pictures.

I checked with Jim Rowe's assistant, Ed Hickey, who I met Sunday afternoon. Hickey tells me that regulations are being devised whereby accredited photographers of alien enemy status will be permitted to do certain photography work.

In the meantime, an informal arrangement has been worked out with various publishing houses such as Vogue, whereby a photographer of enemy alien status will be permitted to take pictures for studying, providing the camera and equipment belong to the studio, and the photographs are under the direct supervision of an American official supervisor.

The committee has also been told that the committee is delighted and will be glad to accept the committee's decision.

In the meantime, the committee is glad to accept the committee's decision.

Kauffman-Grinstead

December 15, 1941

Mr. James Warburg
270 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Jim:

We have already gone into this fellow
Kauffmann-Grinstead and the answer is that
we cannot employ him. He is not an American
citizen. His letter to Colonel Donovan has
been referred to the War Department because
of certain statements he makes.

Sincerely,

James R. Murphy

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

Kauffman. Gen. 2060

DEC 19 1941

December 11, 1941.

Mr. James R. Murphy
Office of the Coordinator of Information
25th and E Streets, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jimmy:

I have received a letter from Dr. K. Kauffmann-Grinstead, enclosing a copy of his letter to Colonel Donovan of August 9th and of his letter of November 8th, to which he has received no reply. Now he wants to see me.

Will you please ask the Colonel whether he thinks this man is a crackpot, or whether he wants me to see him?

Sincerely,

J. P. Warburg
J. P. Warburg,
Advisory Assistant

This letter to the Colonel might be worth following up — unless this a crack pot

11/19/41.

Mr. Bricker

This matter (Grinstead)
has been taken up
with G-2, War
Department, who
state they will
make an investigation.

F.T. Ross

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Murphy
From: C. D. Dillon
Subject: E. K. H. [unclear] - Grinstead

November 15, 1941

NOV 15 1941

We could not be able to use this man in our branch, but
I should think that the War Department would be interest-
ed in seeing a copy of his letter of November 8.

Attach.

Col. Ross

Nov. 11

Gen. [unclear]

For the Information Bureau [unclear]

Phone: Vanderbilt 6- { 0492
0493

Cables: Mercurator
New York

K. KAUFFMANN - GRINSTEAD

342 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.

November 8, 1941.

Colonel William Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D.C.

NOV 10 1941

Dear Colonel Donovan:

If your work includes not only the distribution of information which should be distributed, but also the safeguarding of information which should be kept secret from the Nazis, the following facts will interest you:

1. A German citizen had no difficulties at all to get materiel specifications from the Army and Navy.

2. Nazi agents in the U.S. can easily get certain strategic information of vital importance for any military, naval and aircraft planning in North America AND LATIN AMERICA, from a certain department of the U.S. Government, that is: with the money of this country's taxpayers.

3. I observed with my own eyes how the prohibition to photograph a certain FORT is not enforced at all, so that any Nazi agent can continue to photograph to his heart's delight...

4. If a Nazi agent is interested in subjects of military nature, and he wishes to correct those of his data which have been made inaccurate by recent changes within the army, he can get this information from a certain bureau in the --- U.S. War Department !

5. If a Nazi agent in the U.S. wants to report to Berlin

- what defense material will be used in U.S. war equipment,
- where and by whom this material will be manufactured,
- how much of this material is on order and will be made,

this threefold information is presented to him on a silver platter so that the Nazis can nicely figure out where sabotage acts will be most urgent and most worthwhile!

I know that these are strong statements. In Germany, each of these disclosures would be punished by death. I would not use your valuable time if I could not prove my 5 statements. I shall be glad to do so, but only in a personal interview with yourself of exactly 5 minutes. As to my qualifications for getting 5 minutes of your time, I refer to my letter to you of August 9th, 1941, receipt of which was acknowledged by Mr. James R. Murphy on August 23rd, 1941.

Respectfully yours,

K. Kauffmann-Grinstead, D.D.

P.S. In 115 days from today, I shall be entitled to U.S. citizenship.

*Personnel - Kauffmann
X ~~United States~~
+ Propaganda*

August 23, 1941

NOV 10 1941

Mr. Kurt Kauffmann-Grinstead
342 Madison Avenue
New York
New York

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 9
with enclosures.

We appreciate your interest and
your willingness to assist in this work.
I shall call your letter to the attention
of Colonel Donovan and will communicate
with you further if he should desire to
call upon you.

Yours very truly,

James R. Murphy

M:cc
Pending.

Phone: Yanderbilt 6-0492
0493

Classified
Chief Mercantile
New York

K. KAUFFMANN - GRINSTEAD

342 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.

August 9, 1941.

Col. William Denevan
Washington, D.C.

Dear Colonel Denevan:

I read a notice that your new information agency will delve as deeply as Gen. Haushofer's in Germany; that your agency will supply the government with intimate knowledge needed in shaping strategy of economic warfare.

Since I heard you over the radio, I wanted to work for you. I can offer you this unusual combination of four qualifications:

1. Being born and brought up in Germany and having traveled in every part of Europe except Russia. I know the factual and psychological conditions in Europe, North Africa and the Near East from first-hand experience. I understand 4 languages perfectly, and can read fairly well two more languages.

2. Having served in the German army (as telegraphist), I learned to adjust myself to military discipline, whenever necessary.

3. Being trained as economist (Ph.D.) and having worked for business firms in all fields of industry, commerce, finance and insurance, I know all possibilities of economic warfare, and can investigate economic facts efficiently.

4. Having been forced, because of my descent, to leave Germany, where my forefathers had lived for centuries, I have the burning desire to render a real service to my new country, in the difficult years which are ahead of us. After having visited the U.S. in 1927, 1934 and 1936, I immigrated on March 5th, 1937, so that I can become a citizen only in 7 months. However I am sure that you could cut all red tape, and use my services for your work already now.

I am not "in need of a job", having a regular income, but should like tremendously to work for you because I believe, in fact I know, that my background gives me an ideal qualification for such work. Best references are at your disposal, both concerning my abilities and my integrity.

May I have the privilege of a personal interview, in New York or Washington? I could see you at my expense.

Very sincerely yours,

Kurt Kauffmann - Grinstead

Enclosures.



Official Publication of the Rotary Club of Brooklyn - New York

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BROOKLYN - NEW YORK, OCTOBER 14, 1940

No. 18

A Sermon On Rotary

That's what Harry Davenport called President Harry Rogers' talk at last Wednesday's meeting when he arose to make a response of appreciation from the members for the message just delivered from the club rostrum.

Although President Harry was present when the meeting opened, it was Vice President Joe Catharine who sat in the presiding officer's chair and started proceedings by asking Jack Brierley to lead us in the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Next Wednesday's Speaker

Dr. Kurt O. Kauffmann, consulting economist, was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1890, the son of a tobacco importer. He took courses in economics at several universities, graduated Ph.D., with a research on Effects of Inflation. Since then, continued his studies on the problem of inflation and is now a specialist on this subject.

For practical experience he has held executive positions in different industries and served as economic and business adviser to several associations, industrial firms and financial institutions. Has been editor and publisher of a weekly letter service on economic, business and financial questions, issued in Switzerland, with subscribers in 21 countries.

Dr. Kauffmann has traveled extensively in 29 countries of 4 continents, including

Next Luncheon Meeting

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1940

GRAND BALLROOM HOTEL ROBERT

ASSEMBLY 12:15 LUNCHEON 12:40 ADJOURNMENT 2 P.M.

HOW WILL THE MEMBERS OF BROOKLYN ROTARY BE AFFECTED BY THE EVENTS IN ENGLAND?

This is not a merely theoretical question, but one of extremely practical importance

It Will Be Discussed By

DR. KURT O. KAUFFMANN

Consulting Economist

FROM THE TOPIC

"How Will the Developments in Europe Affect Our Economic Life in America?"

What to expect about business and prices, stocks and bonds, buildings and real estate

Miss Betty Northall, the former British tennis star, was then introduced. That she was no stranger to Joe we learned when he told of having met her out West not so long ago for a bit of tennis, although who came out winner was not disclosed. Miss Northall's mission with

abroad weekly. But the need is so urgent that 20,000 pints of blood a month is required.

Miss Northall explained how simple an operation it was to make a transfusion through the plasma machine at the Long Island College Hospital and urged for

16 methods for counter-acting Hitler's propaganda in Latin-America.

by creating goodwill in the HEARTS of the Latin-American nations.

(Based on a knowledge of German propaganda organizations, and on practical experience in German commercial propaganda directed to 68 countries.)

We in the U.S. are slowly awakening to the fact that in spite of all what government officials in Latin America are saying, the masses in the Latin American countries will be violently antagonistic against us if Hitler's propaganda continues to advance, as it has advanced - under cover and much deeper than generally known - for the last 8 years.

This will be true not only if Germany wins the war, but also in the case of a stalemate.

In both cases must we expect a growing feeling against democracy, and for totalitarian ideas.

Recently, an Under-Secretary of State expressed optimism because of certain diplomatic agreements with Latin American governments.

These agreements reminded me of those which had been made between France and Italy on the one side, and Austria on the other side, to guarantee its independence. When Hitler acted openly in Austria, the government found itself without following in the MASSES, because the secret work of Hitler's propaganda (which I could observe at first hand) had got such a stronghold in the MASSES that they welcomed Hitler so completely that any interference of France and Italy would have been useless. I made similar observations in Czechoslovakia, in Denmark and Holland, in Belgium and France. I shall not be surprised to see Hitler's agents and missions cordially welcomed by Latin American masses, despite all government agreements with the U.S., if we continue to limit ourselves to white-tie diplomacy and Yankee methods of advertising agencies, instead of adapting ourselves to the methods of Hitler.

There is no immediate prospect of German, Italian, Japanese and Russian military action or naval or aerial attacks on Latin America, but "only" of economic penetration, supplemented and supported by cultural propaganda, instructors for technical, aviation and military purposes, etc.

If the "Good Neighbor" policy will continue to limit itself mainly to conferences with government officials, and to banquets with business men in the Waldorf of New York and the Grand Hotel in Rio, or Buenos Aires, this country will be faced by the fact that the MASSES of Latin America will not only be cool, but openly hostile to the U.S. -

UNLESS we start to counteract Hitler by winning the hands and the hearts of the MASSES in Latin America.

Based on a knowledge of German propaganda organizations, and on practical experience in German commercial propaganda to 68 countries, I shall indicate 16 methods which could be used and should be used to beat the Nazi propaganda with its own weapons.

Naturally, it is of decisive importance HOW these methods are applied; whether in the attitude of "take-it-or-leave-it", or - as the Nazis are doing it - in systematic efforts to adapt our American ways to the mentality and to the interests of foreign nations.

1. Press. An independent institution should prepare and distribute, free, such stories and pictures which do not show the "greatest, biggest and fastest" things which we have got here, but which are of interest from the Latin American viewpoint; fewer stories and pictures of our industrial achievements, and more about institutions and trends which create not envy but sympathy, such as: public housing; medical research; visiting nurses; Catholic church life and Catholic universities in the U.S.; the low-income groups and the middle class in the U.S. and what kind of life they can afford in this democracy.

2. Films. An independent institution should advise in the production, and help in the distribution, of educational but interesting films along the lines mentioned above. Some of these should be given to schools, free.

3. RADIO. Dramatizations of life in the U.S. along the lines mentioned under #1 should be broadcast at every hour of the day. The Nazis are sending 12 broadcasts every day - 360 broadcasts every month - 4320 every year!

4. While press-dispatches, films and broadcasts should be prepared primarily for the Spanish and Portuguese speaking population, one important minority in Latin America should not be overlooked: the 12 million German speaking people. In some parts they are numerically so strong that they could sabotage every cooperation with the U.S.; in other countries they are in key positions. Many of them prefer to read German papers and to hear German broadcasts, although they know the language of their neighbors (Spanish or Portuguese); in a similar way as in the U.S. large minorities are reading their Italian, Yiddish, Polish etc. papers and listen to their foreign-language broadcasts although they understand English.

The German-speaking minority in Latin America is not entirely Nazi-minded, as not all readers of Italian papers in the U.S. are fascists. However, the German-speaking minority in Latin America is subject to incessant propaganda from Germany and gets no other viewpoint than the Nazi one, because the Nazis want to educate them as pioneers for the Nazification of Latin America.

Newspapers, stories and pictures, films and radio-broadcasts in German from the U.S., presented from and for the viewpoint of American democracy, could stop the Nazification of all German-speaking people in Latin America and could start even Nazis to become critical. This is so important because of the active leadership of the German element in Latin America.

5. Making the Western Hemisphere bilingual. Among German business men, the unwillingness of English and American people to learn foreign languages was always a source of much satisfaction. Now the Nazis are training new men to learn Spanish and Portuguese, in preparation for the post-war

3.

conquest of Latin America. On the other hand, much of the German influence in foreign countries was the fruit of systematic efforts to spread the knowledge of the German language so that professional people and other key men could read (and did read) the German scientific, cultural and trade publications. On my travels back through 29 countries of 4 continents I have observed this again and again. In view of this condition, we should make every effort to encourage courses in Spanish or Portuguese in North America, and courses in English in Latin America. This can be done not only through press releases ("Know the language of your neighbor"), educational films to schools, and Radio lessons, but also through certain types of books. Commercial travelers to Latin America; diplomatic and consular representatives; officers and crews on American merchant ships and airplanes; American journalists; these are only a few of the groups who could improve the sympathies for the U.S. in the hearts of the masses of Latin America if they would go to the trouble of learning their language; and only if we are doing the first step, only then can we promote the learning of English in Latin America to prevent the German language of becoming the first foreign-language in Latin America. Those on the Western Hemisphere who have learned at least one other language of their neighbors, should be distinguished by honor-diplomas and badges. While this sounds childish to an educated man in New York or Washington, it is exactly the method and psychology to which Hitler owes so much of his success.

6. Children's Exchange. Every year a few thousand children should be sent on a vacation to Latin America, for sufficient time to pick up the elements of Spanish or Portuguese; and the same number of children from Latin American countries should be taken as guests by U.S. families, to pick up some English and to get a real picture of the conditions in this country.

The cost of this is a small insurance premium for the enormous benefit from such a farsighted policy. Each child will be a voluntary propagandist for inter-American cooperation.

The children should be encouraged to show folk dances, to bring the products of native art and handicraft; to engage in photo-contests for the best pictures showing everyday-life in the Americas. This will create a genuine mutual understanding.

Children should be organized in Inter-American Correspondence Clubs to continue their newly formed friendships through an exchange of picture cards, stamps, photos or just letters. These individual friendships will cement also political friendship and cooperation between the masses - not on diplomatic parchments, but in the hearts of the nations.

7. Students Exchange. The staunchest supporters of Germany in foreign countries I always found among professional men who got their training in German universities and therefore feel a life-long moral obligation to Germany.

Even if it would not be possible to send U.S. students to Latin America in considerable numbers, we can afford and should afford to invite every year a few thousand students from Latin America to attend colleges in the U.S.

We also should invite professional men and women for post-graduate study-tours in the U.S., such as for physicians in American hospitals.

In this connection our visitors should be invited to take part in an annual contest for the best article on "What my country can contribute to Inter-American cooperation."

The prize-winning articles (one from each Latin American country) should be published in an "Annual of Inter-American Cooperation" and distributed to libraries, schools, etc.

B. Teachers Exchange. Each teacher from Latin America who was invited as a guest to the U.S., will educate thousands of Latin Americans in the spirit of friendship towards the U.S.

If teachers are invited for summer camps, an "Inter-American Forum on Cultural Cooperation" could be arranged with broadcasts in English, Spanish and Portuguese. It may even be possible to organize these in different parts of the Western Hemisphere, for instance: 1941 in the U.S.; 1942 in Mexico; 1943 in the U.S.; 1944 in Colombia; 1945 in the U.S.; 1946 in Brazil, etc.

When held in the U.S. the first time, the teachers should be given a reception in the White House.

Each teacher should be presented with a few books on the real character of our nation in his native language.

During the entire year, teachers should be offered lecture outlines, with lantern slides, on topics which are favorable to Inter-American cooperation.

C. Exchanging visits of Catholic priests. In view of the enormous influence of the Catholic church on the thinking and feeling of the masses (an influence which can be fully realized only after having lived in a Catholic country), I strongly advise to arrange for visits of prominent priests from Latin America to Catholic churches and educational institutions in the U.S., for sermons and lectures. These visits should be returned by Catholic priests and Catholic laymen from the U.S. who learned Spanish or Portuguese.

(The pre-dominantly Catholic masses in Latin America consider the U.S. an entirely Protestant country and will therefore always be inclined towards Spain and Italy, unless they are shown the important role of Catholics in the population and government in North America.)

10. U.S. tours for Latin American stock companies, operas, ballets and orchestras. They would make Latin Americans proud and satisfied that their art is appreciated in the U.S.

5.

11. Permanent public traveling exhibits of Latin American products, touring in the cities of the U.S. As former Propaganda Director of the annual International Fair in Leipzig, Germany, where nearly all nations exhibited their products, I learned that few things can create so reliable friendships between one nation and the other than knowing one's work admired by the other nation.

While the products of Latin America, outside the agricultural field, may be unimportant in commercial value, their exhibition in cities of the U.S. would be of extreme importance psychologically. Latin Americans would be flattered if they would read in the newspapers, hear over the radio and see in the movies, how their own native products are exhibited in the sky-scrapers of the U.S., how they are visited by the people of the U.S., and how a Latin American representative is interpreting the products to the people of the U.S.

If similar product-exhibits are planned for Latin America, a wise self-restraint should be put on industrial products, and much stress should be put on art and crafts, education and public hygiene, etc. In the sub-conscious mind of every Latin American is the fear that the U.S. wants to dominate the Western Hemisphere, considers Latin America only as dumping ground for its industrial surplus, and that all "Good Neighbor" policy is only a pretense for American salesmanship and commercialism.

If we want to win the genuine friendship of Latin America, we have to put business interests in the second place, and become mutually and sincerely interested in our mutual cultures and spiritual values.

12. Traveling Picture Exhibits. Where the goods cannot be shown, at least their pictures should be shown, and pictures of life in the Americas, accompanied, if possible, by lectures or informal talks.

As mentioned previously, an Inter-American Photo-Contest each year could do much to promote a better understanding of everyday life in the Americas among the masses of the Western Hemisphere.

While such contests would promote the sales of American films in Latin America, the prizes should be bigger than Latin America's expenses in these contests. Only by demonstrating a far-sighted altruism can we ever hope to develop a friendship with Latin America which will be strong enough to withstand the test of an outside attack.

13. Appealing to the vanity of the Latin race. As all ~~many~~ racial groups (including our own) have strong and weak points, so have the Latin Americans. They do not deny their Latin vanity. We should work with it. For instance, winners of Inter-American contests should get not only tangible prizes, but also beautifully engraved diplomas, praising his merits and achievements and contributions in the cause of Inter-American cooperation.

6.

14. Inter-American Club: Such an independent, non-political club in which a life-membership can be acquired for a Dollar or its equivalent, should win members among as many individuals in North and Latin America as possible.

It could be made one of the best instruments to cement friendship between the NAIONS in the Americas.

I have a certain plan in mind, based on actual experience in this kind of international organization which would make the membership in the Inter-American Club of great practical value and usefulness to every member, regardless of his or her occupation and interests.

15. Honorary Officers of the Inter-American Club. It would easily be possible to enlist the active cooperation of many organizers for this club, if - as a concession to Latin mentality - the national, regional and local representatives would be given fancy titles, such as "Honorary Delegate of the Inter-American Club for San Jose, Costa Rica"; or: "Regional Supervisor of the Inter-American Club for the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil"; or: "National Administrator of the Inter-American Club for the country of Honduras".

They should be furnished impressive stationary which would give them an incentive to build up large membership lists in their respective territory.

An annual convention of the National Administrators could be held, by turns, in the U.S., in Mexico and Brazil, to have the three main ~~languages~~ territories represented equally.

16. Common symbols of the Americas. In a similar way as Hitler owes much of his success to his use of an effective symbol, the idea of Inter-American cooperation would be helped tremendously if the abstract idea would be translated into effective symbols which can captivate the imagination and enthusiasm of all Americans.

I have commissioned an artist to create such a symbol, which would give a cumulative effect to each single method.

The symbols would be used as badge for the members and officers of the Inter-American Club (in bronze, silver and gold).

The symbol would be used as a flag at all Inter-American meetings, forums, trips, ~~and~~ etc.

It could be used on an "Inter-American Passport" which would be issued to citizens of the Americas, in order to facilitate travel in the Western Hemisphere. While it would not be issued as official document, it may be recognized for identification purposes on cruises, for bus trips, etc.

The Inter-American symbol should be supplemented by a "Song of the Americas": a song with texts in English, Spanish and Portuguese which may be sung at the same melody.

It could be created as the result of an Inter-American contest.

It would be played over the radio, from the glaciers of northern Canada, to the southern point of Argentina, at the same minute, and millions of people in the Americas would sing it once or twice a year, every one in his own language, yet in the knowledge that his neighbors on the Western Hemisphere are singing the same song at the same melody in the same minute.

Such things may seem strange to the executive of an advertising executive who is accustomed to obtain results by methods which can be measured.

Yet it is exactly such irrational ^{and emotional} methods with which Hitler and Stalin has won millions of followers and believers.

As stated in the beginning, the value of each of these 16 methods will depend to a large extent on the way HOW it is used and applied.

Also, many supplementing methods could be worked out.

I should be glad to contribute to this work; I should like to contribute my experience in foreign propaganda work, and my best thoughts, to the great task of developing the Good Neighbor policy of Inter-American cooperation from a diplomatic concept in the files of chancelleries to a LIVING REALITY IN THE HEARTS OF ALL AMERICANS.

As to my integrity, I have the honor to count among my friends a number of prominent American citizens who know me and my views for many years.

Drafted originally in December, 1940.

Re-written and supplemented in May, 1941.

Kurt Kauffmann-Grinstead, Ph.D.
348 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

P.S. The word "Pan-American" has not been used, because "pan" means "bread" in Spanish and is therefore confusing to the general public in Spanish-speaking countries. The expression "Inter-American cooperation" denotes the equality of each nation in this cooperation.

*Kaltenborn, H.V.
+ Bampton*
September 19, 1941

Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn
9 Garden Place
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Mr. Kaltenborn:

Thank you very much for your letter.

I am sure you are right and that these men would have something to contribute. I am asking Colonel G. Edward Duxton, who is associated with me, to communicate with you. I hope that you can arrange for him to meet these men you speak of.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

cc Colonel G. Edward Duxton

H. V. KATHNBOHN
9 GARDEN PLACE
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
MAIN 4 3444

September 15th, 1941

Colonel William Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Donovan:

Within recent weeks I have had direct and indirect contact with three former German diplomats who are now trying to earn an honest living in the United States. Each one of the three exemplifies a different position in the German regime and service under Hitler some rather long. They tell Germany at different times, and are coming forward to the time when they can return to Germany under more favorable regimes.

It seems to me that each of these persons is a threat to the United States. That you are aware of this I wonder whether you are aware of the fact that these persons are also in contact with the Axis.

H. V. KATHNBOHN
H. V. KATHNBOHN

HVE:111

40-24 Ithaca Street,
Elmhurst, N.Y.,
December 24, 1941.

Dear John;

Francis K. from the Near East, who I have cultivated carefully, attaches extreme importance to the reports --unconfirmed at this writing--of the resignation of Marechal Petain.

In a confidential conversation with K. today, he told me that he knows General Weygand intimately and that if desired, he would be willing to go to Portugal or Spain for a meeting with Weygand, who he says will swing his support to the United States if Petain quits.

As you know from previous reports K. is a British subject, but I believe he is sincere in his statements that he is willing to do anything to aid in the battle against ~~the~~ the Totalitarians.

He says that if Weygand will swing over to US support it will have a tremendous psychological effect on all Frenchmen and at the close of our conversation said that if it could be arranged for him to travel on an American passport as an American, he would be willing to go to Vichy for us to see Weygand, who may find it difficult to get away to a Spanish or Portuguese city.

As previously reported K. is a British subject and has told me that he is connected with British Intelligence. If arranged such a trip would be a considerable risk for him as he is quite well known in France, but he belittled the risk and said that out of the winning over of Weygand might come the turning point in World War #2, and that he felt it his duty to volunteer in any way he could help.

Personally the idea strikes your reporter as worthy of careful consideration. I feel that K. is completely sincere in his proposal and while I still remember that he has made his own personal fortune in the Near East where intrigue seems as necessary as food and drink, I recommend the proposal for your consideration.

K. can be contacted at Mu 3-5705 this city.

With last minute Christmas greetings to you and

yours,

hastily,

George

Kellienah 2047 a
DEC 26 1941

Kettaneh

December 31, 1941

Mr. F. A. Kettaneh
Chrysler Building
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Kettaneh:

I am sorry that your letter did not come to our attention in time for us to see you when you were here. I should greatly appreciate it if, the next time you are in Washington you would talk with the people on our research staff, particularly Dr. Wright and Mr. Gooch. I should also like very much if you could arrange to have Mr. Sabot confer with these men.

Thank you very much for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM

December 17, 1941

To: Colonel Wm. J. Donovan

From: James P. Baxter, 3d

Subject: Your inquiry of December 13 regarding Mr. F. A. Kettaneh.

I am attaching the comments of Messrs. Wright and Gooch on Mr. Kettaneh's memorandum. I suggest that you ask Mr. Kettaneh to meet with Messrs. Wright and Gooch in Room 137, South Building, on tomorrow, Thursday, afternoon at 3:30 p.m.

JPB 3

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

INTEROFFICE MEMO

FROM: W. L. Wright and R. K. Gooch
 TO: Dr. Haxlar
 SUBJECT: Attachments

DATE December 16, 1941

The following observations are offered in connection with a report on the general situation in the Near and Middle East and on a memorandum concerning the Free French Movement, which were prepared by Mr. F. A. Kellane:

1. The documents are of considerable interest.
2. Though a good deal of detailed study would be necessary in order to check a number of specific statements in the documents, they nonetheless leave, in the absence of such study, a general impression of plausibility and accuracy.
3. The judgments contained in the documents, though characteristic in some instances of a high degree of self-confidence and certainty, are not based on a record of a high degree of success in the past.

Wm. G.
 R. K.

KETTANEN

December 18, 1941

Memorandum for Dr. Baxter

To whom should this be referred so
we can prepare an answer?

Kettanah 2047

W.J.D.

March 1941

F. A. KETTANEH
SYRIA, IRAQ, IRAN & ARABIA

DEERE BREWSTER
 CHRYSLER
 PLYMOUTH
 DE SOTO
 FARRA
 MOTOR VEHICLES

Chrysler Building
 New York, N. Y.
 December 11, 1941

TELEGRAMMER TANKS
 CODES
 A B C B W A W EDITION
 WESTERN UNION
 INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
 MENTLEY
 GENERAL TELEGRAPH
 ACME

DEC 12 1941

Colonel W. J. Donovan
 Co-ordinator of Information
 Apex House
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I enclose herewith for your information copy of a report that I presented a few weeks ago and copy of a report that I presented this day, in connection with the Free French Movement, especially in the Near East, and I hope these reports will prove of some interest to you.

One of my men, Mr. Habib Habet, will be arriving on the S/S "President Coolidge" in San Francisco within the next few days direct from Iran and Iraq and he will, of course, be very happy to put at your disposal any information he may possess concerning those countries, if and when he arrives in San Francisco.

I hope to be in Washington on Thursday and Friday, December 11th and 12th, and will be staying at the Pav Adams House. In case you would like to see me or to have me interviewed by one of your assistants, please leave a message for me at my hotel there.

Always at your service, I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

F. A. Kettaneh
 F. A. Kettaneh

FAK/Jo
 Enc.

REPORT RE GENERAL SITUATION in the Near and Middle East.

The verbal report given me by my wife, who has just flown in from Beyrouth, Lebanon, via Baghdad, India, Burma, Singapore, the Philippines and Hawaii, confirms what I had already said in my previous report, a few weeks ago, about the confused situation in the Near and Middle East.

Free French:

The main trouble seems to arise from this source: they are quarrelling amongst themselves most of the time, with lots of petty jealousies and back-biting.

When they took over Lebanon and Syria, they went out of their way to win over to their cause a few Frenchmen who had lived a long time in those countries, and who had previously been with Vichy; to win them over to their cause, they had to make quite a few concessions. This has of course disgruntled the Free French of the first hour, who look down on these latter Frenchmen as opportunists, and resent their inclusion in the movement, and all the concessions made to them.

Moreover, they all seem to take a malign pleasure in blocking anything their British colleagues decide upon: this makes the situation rather delicate, for anybody wanting anything from the authorities: if one goes to the French, they say the British will not permit this or that; and if one goes to the British, the French will turn anything coming through that channel down, on principle. So that the population is rather bewildered, and resentful.

British:

They want to keep on good terms with the French, but often take no pains to hide what they think of them. There is too much division of responsibility, with the result that nobody is responsible in the final analysis, and everybody throws the blame on everybody else. They often take harsh decisions, necessitated by the exigencies, but do not take the trouble to explain why such decisions are necessary: a little diplomacy in this connection would make them much more popular with the masses.

Local inhabitants:

Disillusioned and rather resentful. They say quite rightly that the only change they can see is the replacement of General Dents by General Catroux; otherwise, it is the same inefficient, grafting Frenchmen, who for the last twenty five years have been mismanaging the country, who are again in power, and again running the country, notwithstanding the high-faluting pretence of independence. The Syrian and Lebanese is very much of an individualist, and as such resents all intervention in his affairs, and all forms of control: the Syrian especially is a clever, tricky politician, and always willing to stir up trouble. That is why the situation in Syria must be given special attention, not so much for what the Syrians alone could do, but for fear they may stir up trouble in the rest of the Arab and Moslem world.

The above information is based on long conversations my wife had with high officials and influential persons, both amongst the Free French, British and Natives, who spoke quite freely to her about these problems.

MEMORANDUM**re Free French Movement.**

This movement has not made much headway, and will not capture the imagination and loyalty of the French people, for several reasons, of which I will try to list and analyze the principal ones:

1. - Personality of the Chiefs at the head of the movement.
 - a) General de Gaulle
 - b) General Catroux
 - c) Rene Cassin and the other leading members.
2. - Composition of the cadres and important failings:
 - a) French inability to compromise: bitter feuds and factional fights still going on between free french.
 - b) too many self-seekers and job-seekers
 - c) too many jews
 - d) lack of funds
 - e) lack of coordination
3. - Psychological reasons for distrust and hatred of England.
4. - Suggested Solutions.

1. PERSONALITY OF THE CHIEFS AT THE HEAD OF THE MOVEMENT

a.) General de Gaulle:

He is an excellent officer and disciplinarian, possesses also undoubted gifts and vision in connection with modern mechanized warfare; unluckily, he has a drab personality, practically no gift for oration, and does not have the knack of electrifying the masses. He lacks the essentials of a great democratic leader, will always remain a plodder. His pre-war record was rather anti-democratic, and he does not possess the flair for choosing the right collaborators.

b.) General Catroux:

He is a good general of the old school, but unable to judge men correctly, or to impose order and discipline in his entourage in Egypt. His greatest liability is his wife, who besides being a Jewess, manages to upset most people she comes in contact with, and thus creates a lot of ill-feeling against her husband and the free french movement.

c.) Rene Cassin and the other leading members:

The reproach most commonly levelled at the free french movement by the rank and file of frenchmen, is that there are too many of same men who led France to defeat and humiliation, who today have turned coat and are heading the movement. They say it is simply a change of "etiquette" label, and not a change of heart. They point out that professor Rene Cassin is a Jew, and anyway in disagreement with de Gaulle.

page 2.

Many of the members of the movement are advanced socialists of the Blum clique, or even communists, and they also point out that there are several rightists in the movement, who make rather uneasy bed-fellows with those elements. Thus Baron de Benoist, General Manager of the Suez Canal Co. who is financing the movement in Egypt, often does not see eye to eye with General Catroux or his entourage.

To sum up, the principal weakness under this heading is the lack of a nationally outstanding leader, able to command the general respect and loyalty of the French nation.

De Gaulle has unluckily gathered around him quite a few young officers whose sudden promotion has gone to their heads, and who try to isolate their chief from contact with capable men, for fear their shortcomings may be discovered.

2xx

2.a

COMPOSITION OF THE CADRES AND IMPORTANT FAILINGS.

a.) French inability to compromise:

The French, and latins in general, have proved by the tragic record of their parliamentary and government life during the last few decades, that they are incapable of arriving at a working compromise.

The Free French have proved no exception to this rule: they have been fighting each other, jockeying for position and prestige, drafting denunciations of each other, and writing secret reports and memoranda attacking each other. This is true of their committees in London, Cairo, Bombay, New York and elsewhere. The result is that they have discouraged, if not disgusted, their well wishers and friends, and have often played into the hands of the Vichy French.

b.) Too many self-seekers and job-seekers:

Whilst there can be no shadow of a doubt that many frenchmen have joined the free french movement out of sheer patriotism, and for no ulterior motives, it must be admitted that many others joined for quite different reasons. Some had misappropriated public funds, others were on the point of being arrested for all sorts of irregularities in their jobs, others still hoped to wipe off, in this fashion, the load of debts they had accumulated, others still were frankly out for what they could make out of this movement, others again were agents provocateurs or spies planted by Vichy.

Thus when De Gaulle was planning his descent on Dakar, his intention was known, not only to Berlin and Vichy, but was common knowledge in Vichy-controlled Syria a fortnight before the attempt was made.

These frenchmen, instead of offering to go and fight at the front, are intriguing for jobs at head-quarters, or in cities where they can enjoy all the amenities of life, and all this is noted by frenchmen and others, and does not reflect credit on the movement in general.

c.) Too many jews:

It is only natural that most french jews, being the special target of nazi persecution, should have flocked to the Free french movement, and identified themselves with it. Nobody could object to their presence, and to the aid they undoubtedly give to the cause, if some of them did not try to monopolise

page 1.

and exploit it to their own ends. In Egypt and the East, where because of the Palestinian question, Jews are viewed with suspicion and even hatred by the Arab and Moslem world, the Levantine French Jews have practically stamped the free French movement as a Jewish domain. They intrigue for office and staff jobs, very few go out to fight, and they try to exploit trade, commerce and industry wherever they can with the aid of the free French movement. This is causing a strong resentment in the Arab populations of Lebanon and Syria, whose governments have recently passed laws forbidding the sale of lands and real estate to foreigners. It is also keeping away from the movement many good Frenchmen, one of whom, the French Minister Lescuyer, commenting on this situation, said: "Cetroux a tort de se laisser accaparer par les juifs: son mouvement prend l'allure d'une croisade juive."

d.) Lack of Funds.

Not only do the free French suffer from a chronic lack of funds, but the proverbial cupidity of the average Frenchman gives this matter much more importance still. It is true that the British help them out, and that donations swell their resources; unluckily, these funds are mis-spent, on luxurious dinners, out-standingly well printed but little read pamphlets, etc. When French sailors or Nationals turn up, there are no funds to help them or to entertain them, even to a cheap cinema. Moreover, all along this war, both France and England have tended to be "penny-wise pound foolish," and have created a lot of subsequent trouble for themselves, through lack of reasonably small expenditures for buying partisans or newspapers to their cause at the right time.

e.) Lack of Co-ordination.

Each of the Committees established in the great centers of the world, like London, New York, Cairo, etc. seems to act as an entirely independent, and often irresponsible unit; they each publish their own papers and pamphlets; they deliver membership cards without advising each other, so that a member expelled from one center can easily register again in another one. They even do not communicate with each other; all their communications are with London, which in turn does not seem to have found a means of co-ordinating their various activities, and of informing their centers about what the others are doing.

Remarks.

The Free French movement is badly led, organized and co-ordinated; it lacks funds and especially FAITH IN ITSELF, ITS FUTURE, THE IMPORTANCE OF ITS MISSION. They do not realize that they should be the nucleus of the FUTURE FRANCE.

3.-

PSYCHOLOGICAL REASONS FOR DISTRUST AND HATRED OF ENGLAND.

Along with the above, due consideration must be given to the fact that many Frenchmen distrust England, and quite a few hate her. Those to the right accuse England of having encompassed France's downfall by helping the U.R.I.C. (Munich government) to take control of the destinies of the Nation. The navalistique now in power have always hated the British Navy - (mainly inferiority complex - fuel added to the fires of hatred by the Mers-el-Kebir incident)

PAGE 4.

The generals have not forgiven themselves, and England, for having mis-judged England's power to continue alone, resistance to the Germans.

- a.) When France collapsed, England committed two blunders: When they asked the sailors and soldiers to continue serving with the free French and British, they offered to continue paying them their French salaries: this meant that a French sailor would be getting less than one franc daily, whilst his British counterpart would get ten or fifteen times that amount. Many refused to join because of that, and felt they were being exploited.
- b.) Large groups of Frenchmen from the services were willing to join, if Britain would guaranty giving them British nationality, in case they were deprived of their French nationality. The British did not agree to this until over a fortnight had elapsed, thus allowing the zeal of those Frenchmen to cool off, and Vichy propaganda to take hold of the hesitant. Add to this clever German propaganda (Britain wants to fight to the last Frenchman - why should you die for Danzig, etc) plus the many vexations that arise out of daily contacts in wartimes, and which are exceptionally irksome to Gallic temperaments, and it will not be difficult to understand why some Frenchmen are hostile to, or distrustful of the British.

SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS.

4.-

No single panacea can solve the problem by changing the character of the French; however in view of the immense moral prestige enjoyed by the U.S.A. in France and French North Africa, the following hints may prove useful:

As time goes on, Vichy will collaborate more and more closely with Germany, thus obliging the U.S.A. to ultimately break off relations, thus opening the way to recognition of the Free French. Pressure wisely applied by the State Department on the Free French Headquarters might induce them to mend their ways, and re-organise their movement on business lines. Great Britain, being already committed to de Gaulle, who is rather stubborn, cannot bring the same amount of pressure to bear on him, that the U.S.A. without any commitments, could undoubtedly bring.

Intensive radio propaganda to France and French Colonies and Possessions, aiming to dissipate misunderstandings, and to present the truth.

The best thing of course would be to get hold of a popular leader who could pull the majority of the French Nation behind him. However, the French must be convinced that this nationally known leader has the full support and confidence of the U.S.A. General Weygand would have been the ideal leader to rally French North Africa and the French Nation, notwithstanding his age, his set ideas, and well known hostility to de Gaulle and democratic ideals. However, I am convinced from fifteen years intimate knowledge of this man, that he is first and foremost a disciplined son of France, who would not go easily against Marshall Petain, or try and step out of the role of a military leader into that of a political leader: he has proved it twice during his career, when he was offered a chance of seizing power, notably during the riots of 1934.

PAGE 5.

There is a slight hope of obtaining Weygand's adhesion now, provided he is tactfully approached by Admiral Leahy, right away, and convinced of the following:

- a.) Imminence of a crushing British victory in Lybia.
- b.) Moral recognition and material support of the U.S.A. for him as chief of the movement.
- c.) Willingness of the U.S.A. and Great Britain to oblige de Gaulle to make a public declaration, saying he would gladly surrender the leadership of the movement into the capable hands of his Chief General Weygand, and to serve under him loyally. (De Gaulle thus raises himself in public esteem)

Failing Weygand, the next best man, to my mind, although it will indispose both Weygand and Right Wing French public opinion, would be to smuggle Herriot, ~~xxx~~ at any price, out of France, and set him up as the rallying point of all Frenchmen, and locate him, away from London, either in a French Possession (Lebanon and Syria) or else in New York.

NAZI PROPAGANDA OPEN NEW U.S. DR.

Continued From First Page

hat, he said, "and are there printed by German printers for a very low price."

There they are mailed through regular mail channels to residents of the United States on the old mailing list of the German Library of Information in New York, which the U. S. Government abolished, Dr. Kempner declared.

BIG AGENCY SET UP

"The German Ministry of Propaganda, in connection with the German Foreign Office, has established a big agency in the area of the International Settlement in Shanghai," Dr. Kempner said.

"The first big output of this office is a falsified report on parliamentary debates of the House of Commons."

This fake document, which he displayed, looks very much like an authentic record of parliamentary debate, which he also showed.

On the cover, however, someone slipped up and got the German word "und" in an English sentence in place of the English word "and."

4 PAGES GENUINE

The first four pages of the propaganda "document," he continued, apparently were copied directly from a genuine record of parliamentary debate. The purpose of this presumably was to avert detection by postal authorities, on the theory that they would just glance at the first few pages.

However, when the parliamentary "record" reaches the point at which Prime Minister Winston Churchill is supposed to be speaking, the Nazi-described meeting of the House of Commons becomes a curious combination of Gilbert and Sullivan, aside double-dealing and decadence.

SATIRE, THEN BURLESQUE

Churchill's flowery literary style, for a time, is cleverly imitated. But the subject apparently runs away with the propagandists for the "record" soon becomes a heavy-handed satire, and finally undisguised burlesque.

The climax, in fact, is a picture of the House of Commons, its members holding open umbrellas to ward off falling plaster loosened by a German bomb, singing in unison:

*God bless the U S S R
And Joe Stalin
Stand beside them
And guide them
Through the heinous attack
by Berlin
And the other
Treachery*

NAZI PROPAGANDISTS SEND FAKE BRITISH DOCUMENTS TO U.S.

*The Fake Document
Falsified Roosevelt
Speeches Circulate
Within Germany*

Germany has launched a no-doubt-barreled propaganda attack on the United States within the last two weeks.

Fake British documents are being sent through the U. S. mails to American citizens from a new Nazi propaganda mill in Shanghai.

And falsified copies of President Roosevelt's speeches are being circulated officially within Germany to convince the German people that this Nation's "war aims" are destruction of Germany as well as of Nazism.

REVEALED BY REFUGEE

This was revealed last night by Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner, from 1926 to 1933 the chief legal adviser of the centralized Prussian police system in the German Ministry of the Interior. Now a refugee from Nazi Germany, he is a research associate at the University of Pennsylvania and authority on foreign administrations.

Dr. Kempner, citing letters from Germany and China which have come into his hands and displaying one of the crude propaganda "documents" sent into this country, made his revelations before his political science class of the Main Line School Night Association in Radnor High School, Wayne.

WRITTEN BY 'HAW HAW'

The falsified British documents, Dr. Kempner said, are written in the Propaganda Ministry in Berlin by such writers as William Joyce, the British traitor, known as 'Lord Haw Haw' of the German radio, and by E. D. Ward, the American from Iowa who is now working for Goebbels.

The texts are then sent to Shanghai.

Continued on Page 14, Column 3

However, when the parliamentary record reaches the point at which Prime Minister Winston Churchill is supposed to be speaking, the Nazi-described meeting of the House of Commons becomes a curious combination of Gilbert and Sullivan, snide double-dealing and decadence.

SATIRE, THEN BURLESQUE

Churchill's flowery literary style, for a time, is cleverly imitated. But the subject apparently runs away with the propagandists for the "record" soon becomes a heavy-handed satire, and finally undisguised burlesque.

The climax, in fact, is a picture of the House of Commons, its members holding open umbrellas to ward off falling water lessened by a German bomb falling in unison!

God bless the U. S. S. A.
And Joe Stalin,
Stand beside them
And guide them
Through the Hunnish attack
by Berlin.
And the other
Tovarichi
Pink or red,
Thin or fat,
God bless the U. S. S. R.
Which won't leave us flat.

Obviously, with some alterations for bad metre, this was supposed to be sung to the tune of "God Bless America."

DONALD DUCKWORTH

The "document" quotes a "Mr. Donald Duckworth, Minister of Agriculture." The British Minister of Agriculture is Robert H. Hudson, whose name apparently did not sound enough like a Walt Disney character to suit the Nazis.

LAPERS INTO DOGGEREL

Then the following doggerel is attributed to Churchill:

We shall not fall, nor falter,
In Cyprus or in Malta.
We shall not weaken, nor tire,
In our city Empire.
Neither the sudden shock of
the battle,
Nor any rotten Nazi prattle
Will wear us down.
Give us the tools, Mr. Roose-
velt, and we'll finish the
job.
Unless, of course, that nasty
Nazi mob
Finishes us first.

The envelopes in which these "records" are mailed, Dr. Kempner added, are rubber-stamped "British Information Board, Hong Kong, Singapore, Manila."

'MADE IN GERMANY'

"But the postmark says Shanghai," Dr. Kempner added, "and the record itself fairly shouts 'Made in Germany.'"

Letters from within Germany, passed by German censors, he said are full of such phrases as "We read that President Roosevelt said in his latest speech that he intended to cut Germany up into vassal states and that America intended to destroy Germany as well as Russia."

Such fabrications, he added, are a "build-up" for a Goebbels article to be published in Germany shortly. Already made public in American correspondents in Berlin and published in American newspapers, in which Goebbels predicts "an inferno" within Germany if Germany loses the war.



Kempner
zll

566
NOV 14 1941

34 Blanchard Hall
November 13, 1941

Colonel William Donovan
White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel:

The enclosed article might be of special
interest to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert M. W. Kempner

Robert M. W. Kempner

RMWK:UE

G.C.D.
+ Kistner
+ O'Keefe
+ Gault
+ Publications
+ Morse
August 21, 1941

Dear Johnny:

I have your letter from Doctor Robert H. Gault and I am taking it up with Civilian Defense. I don't want to intrude myself on their work and I hope they will be interested.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Mr. John F. O'Keefe
Department of the Navy
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D. C.

August 21, 1941

Dear Captain Kintner:

Here is a communication I have received from the Navy Department but which I think is more nearly within your scope.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Captain Robert H. Kintner
Office of Civilian Defense
2000 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY
Northwestern University Law School
Chicago, Illinois

504 Lee St.
Evanston, Ill.
July 31, 1941

Col. William J. Donovan
Washington, D. C.

Dear Col. Donovan:

RE NATIONAL MORALE AND HEMISPHERIC CULTURAL SOLIDARITY

I am sending you this communication on the suggestion of Mr. Paul Scott Mowrer, Editor of the Chicago Daily News, and Prof. Charles C. Merriam of the National Resources Planning Board.

I propose the creation of a new, popular periodical as a measure for defense throughout the Emergency and AFTERWARD, via elevated morale; a periodical designed to disseminate information re the activities of Government; stimulate PRIDE in our National accomplishments and our "way of life"; enrich the concept of Representative Democracy; serve as a supplement to other materials for teaching; offset subversive teachings; ELEVATE NATIONAL (Civilian and Military) Morale and thus put the brakes on every form of anti-social behavior; promote hemispheric cultural solidarity.

I hope the proposal - see attached - is so good and timely that it can have your approval, as well as that of Messrs. Mowrer and Merriam and that I may have an opportunity to furnish further details preparatory to early action. The periodical will require a guarantee over a definite period. It can soon be self-supporting. I assume responsibility for the rest.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Robert H. Gault
Robert H. Gault, Editor.

RHG-MLW

Enclosures

C O L Y

(MEMORANDUM - CONFIDENTIAL)

TO ELEVATE AND MAINTAIN NATIONAL MORALE AND TO PROMOTE HEMISPHERIC CULTURAL SOLIDARITY

I - A proposal:

To establish AN INEXPENSIVE, POPULAR PERIODICAL devoted exclusively to:

- 1 - Elevating patriotic PRIDE in our Nation, its resources, in its great historic ideals and in what it means to us as individuals.
- 2 - INFORMING re the functions and methods of Government "for the People" INDIVIDUALLY as well as COLLECTIVELY.
- 3 - Promoting CULTURAL SOLIDARITY IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

II - The periodical to feature:

- 1 - Vivid biographical sketches of: our National Founders; of others who have kept the Nation on its feet; of "captains" of industry, commerce, art, science, invention, etc. who have been able to contribute greatly to our way of life by reason of the advantages that our system offers to citizens individually.
- 2 - Dramatic case-histories of persons who, regardless of race, creed, party, station have received individualized in addition to mass services from Governmental departments or divisions, State or National or both, to illustrate the warm, personal aspects of Government "for the People."
- 3 - Short stories designed to turn the reader toward our system.
- 4 - Paragraphs re our materiel, educational, and other advantages compared with those of other peoples; newsworthy, brief, timely notes on Current Affairs (military preparations, defense of the people against disease, criminals, etc. etc.).
- 5 - Popular digests of scientific articles and as have a bearing on our way of life, accompanied by comments and illustrations to make that bearing apparent.
- 6 - What you and I OWE to our government and TO EACH OTHER; HOW CAN WE PAY? - VIGNETTES from actual life illustrating the effects of observance and of neglect of our obligations to Government.
- 7 - "FROM THE PEOPLE", letters, comments, etc.

III - Circulate the periodical among the general public; Government employees; libraries; Army, Navy, Aviation Camps; citizenship classes; Adult Education classes; boards of education; Civic Welfare Organizations; USO; Religious Leaders; High School and College teachers and students in all the Americas as a supplement to material on Government and Community Problems to

promote a common understanding of our way of life.

IV - Implement: by Federal or other agency guaranteeing the periodical over a period so it may become self-supporting. For the rest I will assume responsibility.

/s/ ROBERT H. GAULT

C
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P
Y
JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND
CRIMINOLOGY
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW
AND CRIMINOLOGY
Northwestern University Law School
Chicago, Illinois

504 Lee Street,
Evanston, Illinois.
August 16, 1941.

Col. William J. Donovan,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Col. Donovan:

Mr. Paul Scott Mowrer, Editor of the Chicago
Daily News and Mr. Charles E. Merriam of the National Re-
sources Planning Board have advised me to write this letter
to you.

See enclosed my proposal for a nation-wide
program of persistent propaganda that I have developed over
the last eleven months: a program that is designed to
stiffen the back bone and character of our people, to pro-
mote their enduring patriotism and to offset subversive
influences. The instrument - a new, inexpensive periodical
in a field that is unoccupied to date.

I have alternative plans, also, for the
same purposes.

I offer my services in connection with
this program, or any other, through your office, wherever
I can be most useful. Thirty years as Editor of this
Journal have made me widely acquainted with people and
with what a host of them are doing.

May I have an appointment with you at your
earliest convenience, in Washington or elsewhere?

Yours very truly,

/s/

Robert H. Gault, Editor.

Col. Frank Knox, Dean John Henry Wigmore,
Frank J. Loesch, are among those who know
me and my work.

**A PROPOSAL:
AGAINST NATIONAL INDIFFERENCE AND SKEPTICISM;
FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION - CULTURAL SOLIDARITY - NATIONAL MORALE.**

- I - Create an inexpensive, popular periodical for mass circulation devoted to:
 - 1 - Stirring patriotic pride in our Nation, its resources and ideals.
 - 2 - Enlivening zeal for support of Government, Law Observance, DEFENSE vs. INNER and OUTER DANGERS & for coordination of programs to such ends.
 - 3 - Informing re the functions, methods and activities of Government "For the People" - toward the masses - toward individuals.
 - 4 - Promoting cultural solidarity in the Western Hemisphere.
- II - Periodical to feature:
 - 1 - Vivid biographical sketches of: Heroes in Furrows and on drab treadmills; captains of Industry, Commerce, Art, Science, Invention, etc., who have been able to contribute to our life by reason of Government's encouragement of personal initiative.
 - 2 - Dramatic case-histories of persons who, REGARDLESS of Race, Creed, Station have received individualized, as well as mass services, from Government - illustrating its warm, unselfish devotion to the people.
 - 3 - Appropriate short stories; Paragraphs re our material and other advantages; Newsy Notes on Current Affairs; Military Preparations; Defense vs Disease, Criminals, etc; Who's Who.
 - 4 - Popular Digests of Scientific Articles etc. with comments & illustrations to show effect of the subject matter on our "way of life".
 - 5 - What we OWE to Government; how we must Pay; Vignettes from life to show effects of neglect and observance of our obligation.
 - 6 - "From the People"; Letters, Comments, questions, Answers.
- III - Circulate among: General Public; Government Employees; Military Camps; Citizenship and Adult Education Classes; High Schools and Colleges; Civic Welfare Organizations; Boy's and Girl's Clubs; UUCO; Religious Leaders; Industrial Employees; All America's Press.
- IV - Implement: By Federal or other agency that will guarantee the periodical over a definite period so it may become self-supporting.
- V - Given the necessary guarantee, I will assume the responsibility.

Robert H. Gault, Editor in Chief,
Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology,
Northwestern University Law School,
Evanston, Illinois.

Kirk

MEMO

12/23/41

TO: Mr. Egbert

FROM: Mr. Murphy

Would you take care of this?

J.R.M.

Att - Cable #1971 - 12/17/41 re Egyptian number of
National Geographic Magazine - from Kirk

Do this

RESTRICTED

Administrative

Cairo

Dec. 17, 1941

Rec'd 4:06 A.M., 18th

#1971

For Donovan

Could you send me by plane if possible a
supply of recent Egyptian number of National Geo-
graphic Magazine. Greetings.

Kirk

△Telephoned to Mrs. Jumer, 2:30 P. M., Dec. 19, D. C. M. 7

RECEIVED
 SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
 15 DEC 1941

December 23, 1941

MEMORANDUM to Mr. Kimball

In case you have not already been informed: We were advised on December 10, 1941, that the Guaranty Trust Company had informed the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that they had received a cable from the Lisbon e Andre Bank at Lisbon requesting the Guaranty Trust Company to cancel at once any outstanding commercial credits where possible.

This may indicate the bank at Lisbon has some advance information as to possible invasion or that they may fear its involvement.

I tried to get you on the phone today, but you had gone.

HANUEL ALAN

KLEMMER, HARVEY

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS
THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUITCHAMBERS OF
JUDGE CLARK

NEWARK, N. J. October 28, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
The Bowen Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

This letter will be presented to you by Harvey Klemmer. I should think you will have heard of him because he has been a well-known newspaper man for a number of years and is the author of the widely read "They'll Never Quit" published in London. He was originally, I believe, with the Maritime Commission and when Kennedy was sent to London, Klemmer went with him. He quickly took exception to some of that gentleman's views and went back to the Maritime Commission. He has been in charge of their part of the land-base at the American Embassy ever since. I came back with him on the Clipper and found him, as I think you will, both entertaining and efficient, a combination not always present.

I suggested to him that I thought you might find him useful if he were willing to go with you. He is one of those few people who is experienced in the public opinion of both countries. I am not sure that he would

Colonel William J. Donovan

-2-

October 28, 1941

feel able to transfer himself, but in any event he did say that he would be very glad to talk with you.

I hope that you and I will foregather soon as I came across some interesting things on my trip.

Sincerely yours,

Bill Clark

John X Wan 762
Knight

November 27, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO MAJOR GOODFELLOW

Will you have Knight ordered to
Washington from Manila. We will reimburse the
War Department for his expenses.

William J. Donovan

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G-2
 WASHINGTON

Knight **SECRET** ^{768.}
 By Authority A. G. of S., G-2
 Date **NOV 13 1941** (Initials)

November 13, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION: (Thru Major Goodfellow)

Subject: Knight.

The following is a very close paraphrase of a cable received in secret code at the War Department at 5:49 p.m., November 2, 1941, from G-2, Philippine Department, and transmitted for Knight under No. Manila 764:

1. I will await decision on the proposed system in Manila. I recommend that your final decision be deferred until receipt of my air mail letter which contains estimates as to the size of the staff, number of operatives and other factors.
2. Generally I recommend a system organically independent but paralleling and cooperating with the British system and with operating headquarters either in Singapore or Manila.
3. The British in Singapore and the Dutch in Batavia will cooperate and have no objections to the proposed system. The British in Manila and Singapore, however, are without authority to accept the following conditions which must be negotiated by Washington and London:
 - (1) We must have assurance that the head of the system will be permitted unrestricted movement without personal or baggage search through all airports and ports under Dutch and British control in the Far East.

SECRET

MID - G-2 - WDS

11/13

From:

The A. C. of S., G-2
 Executive Officer, G-2
 ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH
 Military Attache Section
 Foreign Liaison Section
 Coordinating Section
 Finance Section
 Personnel Section
 Board Section

To:

My good fellow
 INTELLIGENCE BRANCH
 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE BRANCH
 PLANS AND TRAINING BRANCH

Form:

Necessary action
 Preparation of reply
 Recommendation or remark
 Previous correspondence
 Note and return
 Information
 Mail
 File
 Noted

RCF

SECRET

(2) Agreement to non-disclosure of the identity of operatives and agents.

4. The chief of the system must have authority to send a special agent without restrictions through and into Dutch and British controlled territory whenever necessary for free-hand communications and other purposes. I consider it necessary that the chief of the system should be a Regular Army officer with the rank of colonel or higher, as I feel that the authority and prestige of a professional commission is essential to relations with the British civil and military authorities and the heads of the missions. The chief of the system must be given protocol authority and credentials before leaving Washington.

5. As to the cost of instituting and operating a system covering the Far East, it is my estimate that at least \$2,000,000 will be required. In my initial directive I was instructed to estimate the cost for the remainder of the present fiscal year, but I do not believe that it will be worth while setting up the system for less than one year.

6. G-2, Philippine Department, recommends Manila as operating headquarters because of geographical and security advantages. Brink concurs in the recommendation that the system be instituted, but his cost estimate is one-half million dollars.

Evans.

I am expecting the air mail letter referred to sometime next week and I think it is quite evident that no decision should be made until it is received. As a matter of fact, since there is so much money

SECRET

SECRET

involved, I rather think that you will want to bring Knight back for final discussion in the matter. In this connection, in a personal letter to me, Knight requested that if it was decided to bring him back, he be allowed to come by boat. He stated in his letter that he found flying rather trying on his heart and pointed out that from Manila he could get back by boat in only a few days longer than by air.



M. W. PETTIGREW,
Lieut. Colonel, General Staff,
Executive Officer, Intelligence Branch.

- 2 -

SECRET

me Clay

September 17, 1941

Mr. James H. Fay
641 East 17th Street
New York, New York

Dear Jim:

I wrote the War Department about Colonel Krause. However, they are making up their own minds about the people who are to be sent here. His record, they tell me, is very high but he has not had any military intelligence duties.

I hope everything is going well with you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. J. Donovan

September 2, 1941

Dear Dill,

I have your note of August 26th, enclosing a letter from Mr. James H. Fay regarding Lt. Colonel Emil Krause.

I have looked up the record of Colonel Krause and I find that he graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1917. He served in Germany from January 1, 1920 to February 8, 1923. Most of his service has consisted of command duty. His efficiency record prior to 1930 was not particularly outstanding. Since that time it has steadily improved. Generally, the record shows him to be professionally well qualified, loyal and energetic. He has had no military intelligence duties.

War Department instructions do not permit me to send his record to you. However, if you wish to see it give me a call and I will send it to your office in the care of an officer who can wait and return it after you have looked it over.

I am returning Mr. Fay's letter to you.

Sincerely,

J. J. McCloy
JOHN J. MCCLOY

Mr. William J. Donovan
Apex Building
7th and Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D. C.

Enc.

1. Ltr. 8/26/41-Donovan.
2. Ltr. 8/20/41-Fay

McCloy
+ Gay
August 26, 1941
** Personnel - Krause*

Pending
9/9

Dear Jack:

Here's a letter from James H. Fay, former member of my Regiment and also a former Member of Congress.

Can you find out about Krause?

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Mr. John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War
War Department
Washington, D. C.

August 26, 1941

Dear Jim:

I have just received your letter of August 20th and am glad to hear from you.

I am taking the matter up with the War Department and will let you know what they say.

I don't know what happened to your first letter as it has not yet come to me.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Mr. James H. Fay
241 East 17th Street
New York, New York

JAMES H. FAY
1241 EAST 17TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

August 20, 1941.

Colonel William J. Donovan
Intelligence Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I have written to you requesting an appointment to see you when in New York, but have not received a reply.

I know how busy you are and am therefore taking the liberty of sending you this letter with the hope that you might be able to fulfill my request.

My brother-in-law, Lt. Colonel Emil Krause of the 13th Infantry, Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina, is anxious to join your staff in the work which you are doing.

He is a graduate of the Class of 1917 West Point, and enjoys an excellent reputation among his fellow officers in the United States Army. He reads and writes German and had spent considerable time with the Army of Occupation in Germany at the end of the World War.

I know that you are besieged from all sides and would not think of calling upon you, but I feel that Colonel Krause would be an asset to your organization and at the same time you would be conferring upon me a high personal favor.

With best regards and congratulations to you in your new work, I am

Sincerely yours,

James H. Fay

JHIF/ah

JH

JAMES H. FAY
241 EAST 17TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

July 19, 1941.

Dear Colonel,

Would you be good
enough to grant me a
few minutes of your time
whenever you are in the City.

Regards,
Jim Fay

KROOK, ARTHUR

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

270 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

DEC 12 1941

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December 9, 1941

Mr. Arthur Krook
c/o New York Times
Albee Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Krook:

What has been happening in the last few days will probably make this letter seem academic or purely for the record. Even at this risk, I would like to point out that your statement in Sunday's New York Times about "the Donovan Office's decision to send news abroad by short-wave broadcast", in reference to the Chicago Tribune's secret military perspective, does not correspond with the facts.

This office, which is the only office of the Coordinator of Information which has any contact with international broadcasting stations ruled against sending the story in question for a purely technical reason. We never sent to the broadcasting stations news which is adequately covered by wire services. In this case, all of the agencies covered the story in such detail that, for purely technical reasons, there was no possible occasion for us to do anything with it.

Besides delivering individual news items to the broadcasting stations, this office has been delivering certain finished news broadcasts in foreign languages for use by specific stations. In none of these finished scripts delivered by us in a week was this story mentioned.

I am sending this to you simply for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Barnes
Chief, News Division

JTB:ah

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
Washington Bureau
Albee Bldg., Washington, D. C.

December 10, 1941

Joseph Barnes, Chief,
News Division,
Coordinator of Information,
270 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Barnes,

I'm very glad you put me right. The misconception
in this instance was general. I am glad, too, to get an outline
of your operations. It is easy to see how the error was made, but
I'm sorry I repeated it.

With every good wish, I am,

Yours faithfully,

(signed) ARTHUR KNOCK

LEISURE, GEORGE

x KURM

x UNION CARBIDE

November 3, 1941

George Leisure, Esq.
2 Wall Street
New York, New York

Dear George:

I am writing you this letter in the utmost confidence.

I am now conducting a study as to the probable economic and military position of the Axis, as well as the allied powers in the spring of 1942. Of course, as you know the chemical industry in each of the countries concerned, and the research together with anticipated developments in that industry will be a vital question. With that in mind, it occurred to me that perhaps you could talk with Mr. Kurn, of Union Carbide, and explain to him that I am making this study by the use of scholars, technical men, and officers of the Army and Navy, who are in my organization. I wish you could tell him also that we have available for us the Bureau of Scientific Research, under Dr. Vannemar Bush

-2-

While all of this is of the greatest value, it would be reassuring to me if I could have the advantage of obtaining the opinion of Mr. ~~Ram~~ based upon his broad knowledge and experience.

If convenient, I could talk with you both some time in Washington, or I would be very pleased on my next trip to New York to see if we could meet together there.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan